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NAKASONE PROCLAIMS VICTORY FOR LDP IN ELECTIONS

OW070649 Tokyo KYODO in English 0633 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 7 KYODO -- The ruling Liberal-Democratic Party Monday swept the twin Diet elections, capturing a substantial lower house majority in the biggest landslide victory in post-war Japan. Returns as of 2:40 p.m. show that the LDP had won 300 of the 506 seats decided for the 512-member lower house. The LDP's strength was further boosted to 304 seats with the admission of four independent conservatives into the party fold.

An elated Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone proclaimed a victory for the ruling LDP, pledging to continue with the policies he has promoted since coming to office in 1982. Speaking to reporters at LDP headquarters, Nakasone said he plans to carry out the privatization of the government-run Japanese National Railways next April. A bills on the privatization will be one of the biggest legislative programs to be put before the Diet this fall.

Nakasone, reflecting new confidence, was also upbeat on the latest upsurge of the yen, saying the currency reflects a strong Japan. The yen shot up to 156.90 yen to the dollar for a new postwar record at one point in Tokyo's foreign exchange market today.

The top opposition Japan Socialist Party took a beating in the simultaneous elections of the upper and lower houses of the Diet Sunday, ending up with 82 seats in the lower house. The figure was 27 seats less than the 109 seats the party controlled before the elections, and JSP Chairman Masashi Ishibashi indicated that he may quit the party chairmanship to take responsibility for the big defeat. Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party -- the two main centrist groups -- also did poorly. Komeito picked up 55, three short of its pre-election strength, and the DSP won 26 seats, compared to 38 before the election. The Japan Communist Party, which controlled 26 seats before the election, won 24. The New Liberal Club, the LDP's coalition partner, got six. Apart from the LDP, the United Social Democratic Party was the only other party which had a net gain in the lower house election, winning four seats, an increase of one. Nine seats went to independents.

The LDP victory, the largest since the party's previous record of 296 lower house seats in 1960, means a new mandate for Nakasone, who staked his leadership in calling the elections. The result, political analysts said, would give Nakasone a strong hand in running the government, and Masaharu Gotoda, the chief government spokesman, told reporters that the government may call a special Diet session early to appoint the new prime minister.

Nakasone is certain to remain in the job, and stands a good chance of having his tenure extended beyond October when his second two-year term as LDP president expires. He may even find enough support within the party to rewrite a current party rule which bans a consecutive third term for the LDP presidency, which carries with it the prime ministership.

In the upper house race, with half of the 252 seats at stake, the LDP had won 67 of the 101 seats declared by Monday afternoon, and the JSP 15. Komeito picked up six, the DSP three, the JCP five, and another five went to independents. The final outcome of the upper house election, which is awarded through a complex electoral district and proportional representation system, is expected by Monday night.

Lower House Election Results

OW070225 Tokyo KYODO in English 0215 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 7 KYODO -- Votes won by parties in lower house general election as of 10:55 a.m. Monday.

Parties	Number of Votes	Share (pc)	Share in 1983 (pc)
LDP	11,647,871	55.77	45.76
JSP	3,591,291	17.20	19.49
Komeito	1,518,227	7.27	10.12
DSP	1,133,888	5.43	7.27
JCP	1,477,502	7.07	9.34
NLC	190,570	0.91	2.36
USDP	97,362	0.47	0.67
Minor parties	34,344	0.16	0.11
Independents	1,193,563	5.72	4.88
Total	20,884,618	100	100

Lower house election results as of 11 a.m. Monday. (figures in brackets after totals indicate number of women):

Parties	Seats Won Total	Incumbent	Former	New	Seats at Dissolution	Seats Won in 1983
LDP	173	137	16	20	250	250
JSP	29	26	1	2	109	112
Komeito	20	19	0	1	58	58
DSP	5	4	1	0	37	38
JCP	5	3	2	0	26	26
NLC	1	1	0	0	8	8
USDP	2	1	1	0	3	3
Minor Parties	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vacines	-	-	-	-	-	11
Independents	5	3	1	1	9	16
Vacancies	-	-	-	-	11	-
Total	240	194	22	24	511	511

(note: one seat has been added to lower house to give 512 up for election this time.)

Upper House Election Results

OW070251 Tokyo KYODO in English 0242 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo July 7 KYODO -- Votes won by parties in upper house election in electoral districts as of 11:00 a.m. Monday.

Parties	Number of Votes	Share (pc)	Share in 1983 (pc)
LDP	5,970,459	52.46	43.23
JSP	2,818,260	24.76	24.28
Komeito	239,570	2.10	7.83
DSP	295,459	2.60	5.71
JCP	1,140,939	10.02	10.52
NLC			1.22
USDP (Shaminren)	--	--	--
Niin Club			--

Salaryman Shinto (Salaried Workers New Party)		--
Zeikinto (Tax Party) 4,500	0.04	2.08
Minor parties 183,476	1.61	1.30
Independents 729,098	6.41	3.83
Total 11,381,761	100	100

Upper house election results as of 11:30 a.m. Monday. (figures in brackets after totals indicate number of women):

Parties	Total Seats Won	Proportional Seats Won	District Seats Won	Seats Up For Election	Seats Not up For Election
LDP	24 (1)		24 (1)	63	69
JSP	4		4	21	21
Komeito	1		1	12	14
DSP				7	7
JCP				7	7
NLC				0	1
USDP	--	--	--	0	1
(Shaminren)					
Niin Club				1	2
Salaryman Shinto (Salaried Workers New Party)				0	2
Zeikinto (Tax Party)				0	1
Fukushito (Welfare Party)			--	0	0
Sekai Joreikai			--	0	0
Minseito			--	0	0
(Voice of the People Party)					
Rojin Fukushito (Old Peoples Welfare Party)			--	0	0
Kyukokuto (National Salvation Party)				0	0
Kyoseiren (League for Normalization of Education)				0	0
Dai Nippon Seiryusha				0	0
Zenfukai (Womens Association to Improve Society)				0	0
MPD (Movement for Peace and Democracy)				0	0
Nihon Midorinoto (Japan Green Party)				0	0
Nenkinto (Pension Party)				0	0

Kankyoto			0	0
(Environment Party)				
Kyoikuto			0	0
(Education Party)				
Kyowato			0	0
(Harmony Party)				
Zatsuminto			0	0
(Miscellaneous				
Peoples Party)				
Shakaishugi			0	0
Rodoshato				
(Socialist Workers				
Party)				
Nihon Midorinorengo			0	0
(Japan Green				
Federation)				
Nihon Yonaoshito			0	0
(Japan Social				
Reform Party)				
Other minor parties	--		0	0
Independents	2	--	2	5
Vacancies	--	--	--	10
Total	31 (1)		31 (1)	126
				126

NHK on Lower House

[Editorial Report] OW070643 Tokyo NHK television network in Japanese at 0635 GMT on 7 July, in its continuing coverage of the ballot counting in the 6 July elections of the two houses of the diet, carries the final report on the House of Representative elections. As of reporting time:

Parties	Elected
LDP	300
JSP	85
Komeito	56
DSP	26
JCP	26
NLC	6
USDP	4
Independents	9

LDP Factional Strength Boosted

OW070627 Tokyo KYODO in English 0619 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 7 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone increased his factional strength within the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party by five to 52 in the powerful lower house of the Diet as the LDP posted a sweeping victory in Sundays double elections. But the Tanaka faction, which is nominally led by ex-Premier Kakuei Tanaka but has gradually come under the control of Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita, remains LDP's biggest faction with 79, up from 65 at the time of the Diets dissolution on June 2. Second is the Suzuki faction, led by former Premier Zenko Suzuki and now virtually headed by senior LDP leader Kiichi Miyazawa, with 53 seats in the lower chamber, an increase of one seat. Despite Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe's grueling election campaign across the country, the Fukuda faction, nominally headed by his mentor, ex-Premier Takeo Fukuda, now has 50 seats, up from 46, keeping the faction in the

no. 4 slot. A fifth LDP faction, led by former Economic Planning Agency chief Toshio Komoto, boosted its strength by one to 28 members.

Factional strength inside the ruling LDP, particularly in the lower house chamber, is a crucial factor in determining who heads the party. Political analysts said the election results thus increased the possibility of Nakasone seeking a third consecutive two-year term or an extension of his current tenure as LDP president, a post which carries with it the premiership, through revision of existing party rules barring more than two straight two-year terms. Nakasone's tenure as LDP president expires at the end of October. Factional strength involving the LDP's upper house members was not immediately determined. The LDP factions have a chance to increase their strength by scouting unaffiliated LDP members and victorious conservative independents.

Factional Breakdown

OW070825 Tokyo KYODO in English 0822 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo July 7 KYODO -- Following is a table of LDP members in lower house by faction (figure in brackets shows strength at dissolution):

Fact

Nakasone	59 (47)
Tanaka	84 (65)
Suzuki	58 (51)
Fukuda	55 (46)
Komoto	28 (27)
Unaffiliated	16 (14)
Total	300 (250)

(Lower house speaker Michita Sakata is included in unaffiliated)

Four Independents Join LDP

OW070613 Tokyo KYODO in English 0607 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 7 KYODO -- The ruling Liberal-Democratic Party said Monday that four independent conservatives who won lower house seats in Sunday's Diet elections have been accepted as official members of the party. The four are Iwao Matsuda of Gifu Prefecture's no. 2 District, Kenichiro Otsubo of Saga Prefecture, Hirohide Uozumi of Kumamoto Prefecture's no. 1 District, and Hiroyuki Sonoda of Kumamoto Prefecture's no. 2 District, the LDP said.

Nakasone Holds Press Conference

OW070851 Tokyo KYODO in English 0843 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 7 KYODO -- A victorious Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone pledged Monday that his government, boosted by a landslide victory in Sunday's double elections, will implement a series of reforms to overhaul the export-dependent Japanese economy. He also said at a news conference that he will abide by Liberal-Democratic Party rules barring more than two consecutive two-year terms for the party president.

But his ambiguous responses to questions about the impending expiry of his tenure as LDP president at the end of October left open the possibility of a change in LDP regulations following its resounding victory. "The LDP president is an LDP member and it's natural for me to abide by LDP rules," Nakasone, 68, said during the news conference, called after the LDP won an overwhelming 300 seats in the powerful 512-seat

house of representatives. The smiling premier said the victory was "a voice of the people, heaven and God" rather than being due to the LDP's prowess.

Nakasone, prime minister since November 1982, vowed that his business-oriented LDP and government will carry out the privatization of the state-run Japanese National Railways, as well as administrative, educational and tax system reforms to trim the budgetary "fat" and reduce cases of classroom violence.

He also said his administration will follow some of the recommendations made by a blue-ribbon advisory panel in April to transform the export-dependent Japanese economy into one reliant on stimulation of domestic demand and increased imports. The recommendations contained in the so-called Maekawa report were in response to calls from the United States and other trading partners dissatisfied with bulging trade deficits with Japan.

Nakasone said that the ruling party's one-sided victory also represented a confidence vote in Japanese foreign policy under him and his Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, and that he and Abe will continue the present foreign policy. As examples, the prime minister cited Japan's "utmost efforts" to help realize the second U.S.-Soviet summit between President Ronald Reagan and General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, narrow the economic disparities between rich and poor countries and implement a debt relief program for developing countries proposed by U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker. Nakasone, referring to Gorbachev's letter to him earlier this month, expressed the hope that the Soviet leader would visit Japan in "the not too distant future" as he indicated in the letter.

Asked about the yen's sharp surge in value against the dollar and its effect on the domestic economy, Nakasone said the prevailing yen-dollar exchange rate would benefit Japan in the long run, reflecting the nation's economic fundamentals. Nakasone also hinted at implementing a supplementary budget this fall, although he declined to either confirm or deny the much-rumored figure of 3 trillion yen. The prime minister said he will consult with the New Liberal Club, until now a coalition partner, and other opposition parties on issues of mutual interest. But he strongly hinted that his LDP may part with the NLC now that it has secured an absolute majority in the lower house.

MITI WELCOMES U.S. SEMICONDUCTOR AGREEMENT

OW031417 Tokyo KYODO in English 1410 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 3 KYODO -- International Trade and Industry Minister Michio Watanabe Thursday said in a statement the agreement in Japanese-U.S. semiconductor trade talks will help the industry develop under a "free and fair trade" system. The statement said the "constructive" solution is very significant in the light of current severe Japan-U.S. relations.

Koji Kodama, director general of MITI's Machinery and Information Industries Bureau, told a press conference that the bilateral agreement is in conformity with regulations of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), adding that its aim is to eliminate dumping practices. Kodama also said officials of the two governments will work toward formal signing of a comprehensive government-to-government agreement in late July, including an export-price monitoring system on Japanese chips shipped to the U.S. house of representatives. The smiling premier said the victory was "a voice of the people, heaven and God" rather than being due to the LDP's prowess.

Nakasone, prime minister since November 1982, vowed that his business-oriented LDP and government will carry out the privatization of the state-run Japanese National Railways, as well as administrative, educational and tax system reforms to trim the budgetary "fat" and reduce cases of classroom violence.

SOVIET UNION SUPPORTS GOVERNMENT PEACE PROPOSAL

SK041045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 3 (KCNA) -- The USSR foreign ministry made public a statement supporting the government statement of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea containing a new peace proposal for the establishment of a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean peninsula, according to a TASS report July 3.

The proposal would eliminate in the event of its consistent and full implementation a serious potential breeding ground of a nuclear conflict and would become a substantial contribution to consolidating the nuclear weapons non-proliferation regime, the statement of the Soviet foreign ministry notes, and stresses:

The DPRK's constructive step is being viewed in the Soviet Union as logical continuation of socialist Korea's consistent peace efforts directed at achieving a withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, drafting a non-aggression declaration between the North and the South, suspending large-scale military exercises on the Korean peninsula and promoting a peace dialogue between the two parts of Korea.

The DPRK's initiative is yet another vivid example of the socialist countries' readiness for an active search for ways of nuclear disarmament so as to traverse their part of the road in resolving the problem of ensuring security in Asia.

Authorized by the Soviet leadership, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs states that the Soviet Union fully and completely supports the new proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

SOCIAL GROUPS SUPPORT KPA TALKS PROPOSAL

SK040430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0419 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA) -- Yi Song-pok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union, and Cho Hon-yong, director of the Secretariat of the Consultative Council for Former South Korean Politicians in the North for the promotion of Peaceful Reunification, published press statements on July 3 in support of the peace initiative of the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army on holding talks between the military authorities.

Yi Song-pok denounced the United States and the South Korean authorities for turning down our peace initiative without any justifiable ground under the pretext of "Propaganda" and the like.

He further said: I believe that the South Korean journalists and men of the press, conscious of the important mission they assume for the nation, will courageously conduct righteous press activities to save the nation from the disasters of war, provide a new turning point for detente and peace and achieve the independent and democratic development of the South Korean society.

We also express the hope that the broad press circles of the world that value justice and truth will direct deep attention to the grave situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula and extend as ever firm support and encouragement to the Korean people's struggle against war and for peace and reunification.

Cho Hon-yong said: The United States and the South Korean authorities have taken an entirely unjust attitude toward the new peace proposal advanced this time by the DPRK side and thus proved themselves that their talk about "threat of southward invasion" from the North, "deployment of armed forces in the frontline area" is a lie.

I sincerely hope that all the politicians and figures of various circles of South Korea will pay due attention to the peace proposal of the DPRK which will occasion a turn in the country's peace and in the improvement of the North-South relations, exert every possible effort to make the United States and the South Korean rulers positively respond to it and thereby discharge their patriotic mission for the country and the nation.

LETTER ON REUNIFICATION COUNCIL 30TH ANNIVERSARY

SK030842 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 2 Jul 86

["Letter to political parties, organizations, and personages of all walks of life in South Korea and compatriots abroad" adopted at a meeting held in Pyongyang on 2 July to mark the 30th anniversary of the formation of the Consultative Council in the North for the Promotion of Peaceful Reunification]

[Text] Political parties, organizations, and personages of all walks of life in South Korea, compatriots abroad, old friends, comrades:

Marking today the 30th anniversary of the formation of the Consultative Council in the North for the Promotion of Peaceful Reunification [CCNPPR] and looking back, with emotion, on the rewarding course in which the CCNPPR has traversed the road of alliance with communism in the bosom of the Republic, we are sending to you this letter reflecting our ardent patriotic motive to achieve at an early date the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, the supreme hope of the nation.

We, who have directly experienced the pain and misfortune of national division, are feeling the pressing need for national reunification more acutely than anybody else. Through our own experience obtained in the course of living in the North and South and through the contradictory approach of the South and North toward the reunification question, we have come to have a clear understanding of where the blueprint for true reunification and patriotism lies.

It is because of influences implanted from outside in the southern part of our fatherland, dominating our countrymen with antinational things, that the tragedy of division has continued for as long as 40 years. In other words, it is because the southern half of our fatherland has been turned into a colony of the United States, a country that is far away from South Korea across an ocean, and because the southern part has been transformed into a military base for the U.S. world strategy [that we continue to suffer the tragedy of division].

On the basis of its wrong policy toward Korea, the United States began to impose military rule in South Korea as soon as it sneaked into it, suppressed by use of force the patriotic advance of the South Korean masses for the building of a unified democratic, independent state, and drove home a stake of division in the hearts of our people who aspired for reunification by forcibly holding unilateral elections and by establishing a unilateral government in South Korea.

Indeed, the U.S. imperialists are the ones who have divided our people as well as the archvillain who stands in the way of our country's peaceful reunification. In addition to the suffering of division, the U.S. imperialists are now trying to place our fellow countrymen in the southern half of the fatherland under a pall of nuclear war holocaust.

Also, the United States does not hope for democratization of the South Korean society, but rather has consistently enforced a policy of imposing fascist military rule on South Korea.

The off-stage political parties, organizations, and personages of all walks of life in South Korea should extricate themselves from illusions about the United States and embark on a road of rectifying South Korea, which has been ruined by a pro-U.S. attitude, through an anti-U.S. attitude.

The U.S. imperialists have ruthlessly massacred patriotic and democratic personages supported by the South Korean people simply because they called for national independence and sovereignty and peaceful reunification. Mr. Yo Un-hynong, alias Mongyang, president of the People's Party; Mr. Kim Ku, alias Paekbom, president of the Korean Independence Party; and Mr. Cho Pong-am, alias Chuksan, president of the Progressive Party, were all massacred in this manner. The assassination of Mr. Chang Chun-ha, of the United Democratic Party, falls into the same category. The arrest, imprisonment, expulsion, and placing under house arrest of Kim Tae-chung, who once ran as the New Democratic Party's presidential candidate, following his abduction is a case in point.

As long as the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression remain in South Korea, whoever comes to power in South Korea will have to play the role of spokesman for the U.S. colony.

We wholeheartedly call on all the political parties, organizations, and personages of all walks of life in South Korea to resolutely join in the struggle for national salvation of the South Korean youths, students, and masses of all walks of life for the anti-U.S. cause for independence and the antifascist cause for democratization.

We the personages in the North who came from the South are watching you -- off-stage political parties, organizations, and personages of all walks of life in South Korea, our old friends and colleagues -- actively launch the antifascist cause for democratization, including the campaign of collecting 10 million signatures for the revision of the Constitution with deep interest.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which finds itself cornered in the face of the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle, is making its desperate last-ditch efforts to split and subvert the patriotic and democratic force by dividing and ruling them through the double-faced tactics of suppressing on the one hand and placating on the other under its U.S. master's instigation.

At a grave time when confrontation between independence and subordination, and between democracy and fascism is becoming more acute with the passage of time, political parties, organizations, and personages of all walks of life in South Korea should form a powerful united anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan front together with the patriotic youths, students, and masses of all walks of life, and rise as one in the pan-national anti-U.S. and antifascist resistance struggle for national salvation.

With the tense situation on the Korean peninsula recently becoming extremely acute, North-South dialogues that had been arranged after much difficulty have not only come to a halt at one stroke, but the situation is also edging toward a phase capable of triggering a war, a nuclear war, by any accidental incident.

Recently, the KPA Supreme Command put forward an important new proposal for holding a meeting between military authorities to save the country and people from such dangers of war. We are now appealing to the political parties, organizations, and personages of all walks of life in South Korea to warmly support the new peace proposal for holding a meeting between military authorities, between those who hold real power in the military from the North and South, out of the ardent aspirations for peace and the peaceful reunification of our country, and put pressure on the United States and the South Korean side that have refused to accept this proposal.

Also, political parties, organizations, personages of all walks of life in South Korea, and compatriots abroad should support the proposal for cohosting the 1988 Olympics advanced by the government of the republic in order to create a favorable environment for realizing the peaceful reunification of Korea, and actively struggle to realize it.

The path of struggle for turning the South Korean society into one governed by independence and for national reunification cannot be a broad and level highway, as a matter of course. However, if all the patriotic forces in the North and South and abroad who love the country and people join forces in struggle, they can open a path leading to turning the society into one governed by independence and democracy in South Korea, and will eventually be able to achieve an independent reunification of the fatherland without fail by overcoming all obstacles laid before reunification.

Anticommunism is a path of confrontation, war, treason, and division. Alliance with communism is a path leading to patriotism and reunification.

We the personages in the North who came from the South in search of the alliance with communism and the patriotic path have come to the sharp realization through our own experience over the past 30 years that the chuche-oriented communists in the northern half of the republic, who are under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il-song, the lodestar of national reunification, and the dear Mr Kim Chong-il [titles as heard] are the true patriots who are generous enough to collaborate and unite with anyone among the nationalists in South Korea and among the Korean compatriots abroad who hope for peace and the reunification of the country in perfect harmony, regardless of their past.

We sincerely hope that the political parties, organizations, and personages of all walks of life in South Korea and compatriots abroad will abandon the jaundiced view and suspicions about the communists in the North and join them on a path of patriotism through alliance with communism and reunification, transcending differences in thoughts, systems, factions, political views, and religions.

We more than hope that all the patriotic forces from the North and South and abroad will have a glorious reunion in the reunification plaza where the banner of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is flying, cherishing their proud contribution made to the fatherland and people on that day replete with moving emotion.

[Signed] A report meeting held to mark the 30th anniversary of the forming of the CCNPPR
[Dated] 2 July 1986, Pyongyang

NODONG SINMUN MARKS THREE PRINCIPLES ANNIVERSARY

SK040319 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2130 GMT 3 Jul 86

[NODONG SINMUN 4 July editorial: "Let us Achieve the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Nation by Realizing the Three Principles"]

[Text] A total of 14 years have passed since the publication of the historic 4 July North-South joint statement. The publication of the joint statement, an epochal event in our people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the nation and for the North-South relations, was a brilliant embodiment of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's policy for independent and peaceful reunification and was a lofty fruition of his wise leadership.

As the 1970's dawned, the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who always leads our people vigorously to national reunification, put forth a comprehensive policy for the North-South negotiations based on his understanding of the demand in development of the rapidly changing situation at home and abroad and opened a path for contact between North and South. He advanced the three principles of independence, great national unity, and peaceful reunification as the basic program for national reunification.

Thus, the high-level talks were realized between the North and the South and the historic 4 July joint statement with the three principles for national reunification as its basic content was published.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught. The three principles that stipulate the independent achievement of reunification without the interference of outside forces, promotion of great national unity transcending the differences in ideology, ideas and systems; and peaceful reunification of the divided nation without resorting to exercises of the armed forces, serve as the starting point and a foundation for resolving the question of reunifying our fatherland.

The three principles are a historic milestone which solely elucidates the correct way to resolve the question of reunifying our nation. With the publication of the 4 July North-South joint statement, the basic message of which is the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity, the three principles of national reunification advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song became the nation's single common program of reunification jointly confirmed and solemnly proclaimed internally and externally by North and South.

Over the past 14 years since the publication of the 4 July North-South joint statement to date, our party and the government of the republic repeatedly put forth fair and reasonable proposals to implement the ideals and principles of the joint statement, from issues of removing the status of military confrontation between the North and the South and of realizing manifold collaboration and exchanges in many fields to expedite the cause of national reunification in accordance with the ardent aspirations and wishes of the entire nation, to the plan of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, and made persistent and patient efforts to achieve them.

However, our realistic plans to realize the three principles of national reunification have not been achieved due to the treacherous act of the South Korean puppets and their maneuvers for permanent division.

The former dictator in South Korea, turning his back on solemn pledges made before the nation through the joint statement, adhered to depending on outside forces, anticommunist confrontation, fascism and war maneuvers with the support of the U.S. imperialists, running counter to the three principles of national reunification. He finally concocted the Yusin fascist dictatorship and put forth a statement for permanent division which assumed the fabrication of two Koreas as its policy and committed a treacherous act by unilaterally breaking the joint statement.

Following his predecessor's lines for depending on outside forces, for anticommunist fascism and for division, traitor Chon Tu-hwan turned up as the most vicious executor of the U.S. imperialists' colonial subjugation policy on South Korea and policy for war. Thus, he is blocking the road of reunification, the aspiration of the entire nation.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is the fascist murderer and vicious enemy of reunification who, under the U.S. imperialists' behind-the-scenes manipulation, atrociously suppressed the residents of Kwangju who rose in peaceful demonstrations for democracy and reunification, and who massacred several thousand fellow countrymen.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring suspended the North-South dialogue by staging the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise while following the U.S. imperialists' policy of war and pursuing the line of confrontation against us. It has cruelly repressed patriotic students and people from all walks of life who demand independence, democracy, and reunification while raving about dialogue and reunification. It runs amok with war preparations and military provocation against us while viciously making anticommunist confrontation noises on the pretext of a nonexistent threat of southward invasion.

The ringleaders who instigate the South Korean puppets' maneuvers of fascism, division, and war are the U.S. imperialists. Putting forth the fabrication of two Koreas as their basic policy toward Korea, the U.S. imperialists have instigated the puppets to fascism, war, and permanent division to implement their policy.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring has infringed upon the demand of the students and people for independence and democracy with guns and bayonets, it has attempted to prolong its power by kicking off anticommunist war maneuvers and aggravating tension, and it is being manipulated by the U.S. imperialists behind the scenes. The Chon Tu-hwan ring's maneuvering for permanent division of the nation by putting forth the issue of unilateral and simultaneous entry into the United Nations and of cross-contact and cross-recognition and its mean maneuverings to create international circumstances favorable for two Koreas are in accordance with the U.S. imperialists' scenario.

To achieve their aggressive Asian strategy, the U.S. imperialists openly declared that the Korean peninsula is the first line of the U.S. strategy and their frontline defensive area. They are accelerating the formation of the U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance, having turned South Korea into the largest nuclear magazine in the Far East, and are frequently staging large-scale war exercises in South Korea to perfect nuclear war preparations.

Because of this, an extremely grave and dangerous situation in which a nuclear war may break out at any moment has been created in our country.

If realistic measures are not worked out under circumstances in which the armed forces of the two sides sharply confront each other at the military Demarcation Line and in which the atmosphere of war is being enhanced, the situation may be aggravated and a military clash may occur at any moment.

We have repeatedly proposed holding gatherings between the North and South to work out realistic measures to eliminate the danger of war and to ease tension and have knocked on the door for dialogue with the United States many times. We have also proposed holding tripartite talks in order for us and the United States to replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and for us and South Korea to adopt a nonaggression declaration. We proposed holding North-South parliamentary talks to discuss the issue of announcing a joint declaration concerning nonaggression as the basic content of the talks.

However, none of our proposals has been adopted due to the hindrance maneuvers of the United States and the South Korean authorities.

In June, the KPA Supreme Command proposed holding talks among the military authorities of the republic, the United States, and South Korea to discuss issues of suspending military exercises and the expansion of armaments to ease tension on the Korean peninsula, of reducing troops and armaments, and of observing the Armistice Agreement.

The proposal of the KPA Supreme Court is designed to hold meetings of those who have real military power in the North and the South to seek ways to resolve the problems under circumstances in which the Military Armistice Commission cannot fulfill the desired functions to relax tension.

If realistic measures are taken to eliminate the danger of war at the talks among military authorities, it will undoubtedly bring about a new turning point to ease tension on the Korean peninsula.

However, the United States and the South side show the attitude of refusing [kobujok taedo] our proposal while slandering it as propaganda and unconstructive. If the sides were to meet they would know if our proposal is propaganda or constructive. It is not an appropriate attitude for one to provoke another before a meeting or discussion. This is not the position to resolve the question.

If peace is valuable to them and if they are interested in alleviating tension, they should have no ground not to accept our proposal. In a recent statement, the government of the republic declared that we would not produce nor introduce nuclear weapons, would not offer to foreign countries [space] for nuclear bases, and would not allow the internal passage of nuclear weapons of foreign countries. At the same time, we demanded that the United States stop deploying new nuclear weapons in South Korea and reduce and withdraw all weapons that it has already deployed. If any negotiation is necessary in connection with this, we will sit face to face with the United States and the South Korean authorities any time regardless of the type of negotiation. They have kept silent about this, too. Their arrogant attitude clearly reveals the pacifist mask that they wear.

The reunification of the fatherland is the greatest national desire of our people. Our plan to reunify the fatherland by establishing a federal state with the present systems of the North and South intact is already well known to the world. The plan is established a federal state is the most reasonable and realistic one for reunification, a plan in which the three major principles for the reunification of the fatherland are embodied.

Even though they are babbling about reunification, in reality, the South Korean divisionists are pursuing the perpetuation of division. Under the U.S. imperialists' control, the South Korean puppets have invited the 24th Olympic games to be held in Seoul and are maneuvering to use the Olympic games as means to perpetuate division in Korea and to fabricate two Koreas.

Seoul, which is politically unstable and where tension is promoted, is not a place suitable for holding the Olympic games. Moreover, holding the Olympic games in one side of a divided country will only result in promoting division. If the Olympic games are used as a means to fan national division by divisionists at home and abroad, this will run counter to the ideal of the Olympic games that it must promote friendship and unity among sports figures and contribute to the peace of the world and will result in the division of the Olympic movement. If the ideal of the Olympic games is to be realized and if the ties of a homogeneous race are to be linked, cohosting the 1983 Olympic games by the North and the South must be realized as demanded by us.

In order to reunify a divided fatherland, the people in the North and the South must achieve greater unity under a single national ideology, transcending differences in ideas and systems. The North and the South are of the same race and have a common interest in the reunification of the fatherland. Even though the people in the North and the people in the South have different political ideologies, principles, and assertions, these cannot become obstacles to realizing the reunification of the country.

The position of our party and the government of the republic on realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of the country on the basis of the three major principles is firm. We will make all efforts to realize this in the future, too.

The anti-U.S., antifascist, antiwar, and antinuclear struggle for independence and democracy to oppose subjugation, fascism, and war, to achieve national independence and democracy, and to maintain peace by the South Korean youths, students, and people is a just, patriotic struggle linked to the reunification of the fatherland. The South Korean people will not lower the banner of struggle until their just demand is realized. Our people will without fail achieve the historical cause of independent and peaceful reunification by joining hands with the patriotic forces in South Korea.

VNS ROUNDTABLE TALK ON SOUTH STUDENT MOVEMENT

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[Roundtable talk among Madame Yun Chong-won, Ko Il-chol, and announcer Min Hui-chong as moderator in the "Feature Program": "Coordinates for Modern Men's Struggle"]

[Text] [MIN] As you may know, last April our SKNDR [South Korean National Democratic Front] Central Committee greatly encouraged South Korean youths, students, and patriotic masses of all walks of life who have risen in the sacred struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification by publishing the April Declaration entitled "Current Coordinated and Direction of the South Korean Student Movement," while at the same time throwing a scare into the enemy.

Student throughout the country, including members of the Chamintu [Committee for Anti-U.S. and Antifascist Struggle for Independence and Democratization] at Seoul National University, are now analyzing and studying the "Current Coordinates and Direction of the South Korean Student Movement" published by our SKNDF and find in it coordinates for their action.

We are here today to discuss the April Declaration. Will you please explain against what background the SKNDF Central Committee published the declaration?

[Ko] We can talk about the background against which the SKNDF published the declaration in many ways. I believe that the declaration was timed to coincide with the growing need to actively encourage the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle of the youths, students, and masses of all walks of life which has surged ahead with each passing day and to present them with correct coordinates for their struggle.

As you may know, toward the end of last year and last February resistance struggle by the entire population Haiti and the Philippines toppled pro-U.S. dictatorial regimes in succession. Such a course of development served to encourage our South Korean masses who are engaged in the anti-U.S. and antigovernment movement.

Following this, patriotic youths, students, and masses of all walks of life began to stage their anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle in which they had already been engaged more actively throughout the country.

These two ensuing developments led to the publication of the SKNDF Central Committee's April Declaration.

[Yun] The SKNDF's April Declaration can also be viewed as a response to a need to sum up the South Korean youth and student movement which has left a proud record in history and to let the youth and student movement know what coordinates and direction to follow.

[Min] Yes. I believe that the South Korean youth and student movement has decorated a proud chapter in the long history.

[Ko] Right. As you may know, from its first day, the South Korean student movement has achieved giant strides in its development with an important sense of mission during the course of tenacious struggle. Always standing behind the South Korean masses' pan-national anti-U.S. resistance struggle for national salvation waged shortly after the 15 August national liberation to oppose the U.S. military rule and the policy of national division were our intelligent youths and students. Engraved in every step of the struggle are the exploits of the hot-blooded students.

[Yun] The movement of our youths and students, I mean the South Korean youths and students, opened a new turning point in the wake of 19 April 1960 after crossing its path of struggle in the 1950's. Following the 19 April uprising, the student movement embarked on a new path of tenacious development with a conviction that it can throw asunder and kind of stronghold of fascist colonial rule if it stages a struggle by joining forces with the masses of all walks of life.

[Min] Indeed, our students have tenaciously traversed a path of struggle without experiencing any frustration under the fascist pall. It was also students that played a leading role in the popular resistance in Pusan and Masan toward the end of the 1970's that brought an end to the fascist Yusin system.

[Ko] Right. The hot-blooded students who had raised high a banner of democracy and patriotism, painting the October anti-Yusin struggle and the 3 April uprising with blood despite the nightmarish Yusin that raged on in the 1970's, fully displayed their wisdom and courage inherent to their youthfulness again in the struggles in Pusan and Masan.

The democratic resistance struggle waged by our youths and students in Pusan and Masan was not only a brilliant summing up of the anti-Yusin struggle of the 1970's, but a breakthrough that provided that popular movement of the 1980's with an outlet.

[Yun] The resistance struggle in Pusan and Masan, waged by the brave youths and students together with the masses of all walks of life, brought down the Yusin dictator, led the U.S. fascist colonial rule in South Korea to a crisis, and caused the (?masses' resistance) to surge ahead further.

[Min] The South Korean youth and student movement which has decorated proud chapters in history with wisdom and bravery decade after decade can be said to have entered a new stage in the wake of the Kwangju popular uprising that occurred in May 1980.

[Ko] The Kwangju popular uprising in May 1980 was an explosion of the frustration that had accumulated under the U.S. fascist colonial rule. Following the Kwangju popular uprising, the mass movement of the South Korean masses changed its direction from an antifascist struggle for democratization to an anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

[Yun] Right. Indeed, the Kwangju popular uprising can be said to be a historic watershed that has changed the direction of the antifascist struggle for democratization into an anti-U.S. resistance struggle. From this time on, South Korea, which had hitherto been a land where no anti-U.S. winds blew, has been turned into a land of heated anti-U.S. sentiment, and the anti-U.S. struggle began to expand further with each passing day.

[Min] The youth and student movement, which has left indelible prints on the history of the South Korean people's struggle for democratization in the course of its advancement, has entered a new higher stage under the slogan of "National Reunification, the liberation of the masses, and the attainment of democracy," while winning new triumphs.

For the student movement to continue to triumph, it should solve many problems.

[Ko] Right. The South Korean student movement today has reached an important stage to refresh its historical mission and to take off anew. As some of the Chamintu and Minmintu [Committee for Anti-Imperialist and Antifascist Struggle for National Democratization] say, the most pressing demand of the South Korean student movement for its development at present is to define the movement's guiding ideology as clearly as possible.

As is widely known, a mass movement's guiding ideology is something that presents coordinates for the movements. It is also a beacon fire that illuminates the direction in which the movement should follow.

This being the case, the student movement can hasten its vigorous advance on the right track without being embroiled in any amalgam of ideological trends or in any factional feuds only when it is armed with a correct guiding ideology.

[Yun] For ships floating on vast oceans to reach their right destinations along the correct sea routes, they need a mariner's compass. Exactly for the same reason, whether the student movement will triumph or fail boils down to the issue of ideology. The slogan of "National reunification, the liberation of the masses, and the attainment of democracy," the so-called Sammin slogan that the students in South Korea came up with, can be said to be a very valuable banner of struggle needed to make the student movement surge forward anew.

[Ko] The Sammin slogan engraved in the banner of the South Korean student movement, I believe, is an extremely just slogan as it reflects the demand of the times as well as the aspirations of the nation and the masses. Not only has this slogan embodied the principal spirit of the thought of the times, the thought of independence, but it also represents the masses' aspirations. Therefore, the youth and student movement should further consummate the Sammin slogan in accordance with the demands of the developing situation.

[Min] I believe that the South Korean student movement now faces a task to define its own ideology of struggle more clearly, while at the same time to do good work in raising consciousness in the youths and students and in organizing them.

[Ko] That is right. One of the important tasks now facing the South Korean student movement is to raise consciousness in the students and organize them. As you may know, raising consciousness in the students can be said to be a prerequisite step of the student movement. The students' movement of raising consciousness is a movement of arming themselves with an independent ideology to discharge their patriotic mission and to play their role. It is also a movement of arming themselves with theories.

The ideology and consciousness that the students should absorb before anything else is the *chuche* idea and its embodiment, consciousness of national independence. The consciousness of national independence is the driving force behind the national liberation struggle. This being the case, the movement of raising consciousness, whose aim is to develop the national liberation struggle, should be conducted, without fail, in a way that focuses on the instilling of the consciousness of national independence. And this should serve as a method of eliminating pro-U.S. flunkeyist and subordinate consciousness and of encouraging the anti-U.S. consciousness and the consciousness of independence and sovereignty to grow.

[Yun] The movement of raising consciousness can attain its aim only when it is conducted in the smoothest forms and ways and also in a more devoted way in accordance with the concrete reality in which the students find themselves.

The youths and students have recently begun to study and spread advanced thoughts through their ideological group activities, and underground journalism has strengthened exploration and popularization of such [word indistinct]. Do you not think this is a great advancement in the development of the movement of raising consciousness? So, today's reality requires that students further enliven their various forms of group activities to absorb advanced thoughts, further activate their public relations activity to instill such thoughts, and further diversify and popularize the means of spreading and popularizing ideological books and underground leaflets.

[Min] In my opinion, students need to pay greater attention to organizing their fellow students, while at the same time paying equal attention to raising consciousness in them. What do you think of this?

[Ko] The organizational unity of the student ranks can be said to be the lifeline of the student movement. The heavy role of the students as the main unit can be achieved only when a strong organizational unity has been achieved in the ranks of the student movement.

Like most other things, the organizational unity of the ranks of the student movement cannot be expected to be spontaneous. The organizational unity of the student ranks can be achieved only by its core members. The leading cadres of the student movement are not trained in the narrow ivory tower of the campus without any help from outside. They are to be reared and trained in the course of practical struggle.

[Yun] Then, the most pressing question with regard to the student movement is to pay greater attention to training the core members of the student movement, to train them in practical struggles, and to expand their ranks.

I believe that, in particular, primary attention should be paid to actively protecting the core students from the enemy's suppression. At the same time, it is imperative to complement and expand self-autonomous student groups in the universities and see to it that these student groups embrace more students without interruption.

[Min] I believe we can continue talking about the issues arising in organizing the students for a very long time. Do you not think it is necessary to have scientific strategy and tactics to make the student movement a success?

[Ko] Of course, they are necessary. Scientific strategy and tactics can be described as a mighty weapon to make the student movement a success. Only when it is waged on the basis of scientific strategy and tactics can the student struggle expedite the course of raising consciousness and of organizing the student masses [as heard] and attain the task and goal of the movement successfully.

The initial precondition that is necessary to make the student struggle develop on the basis of scientific strategy and tactics is to understand the prevailing situation in a most correct way. Only when it has a correct understanding of the situation at the very outset, can the student movement choose struggle slogans and ways to stage struggle appropriate to the situation and stage all struggles most effectively.

[Yun] Let me talk a little more about the issue concerning having a correct understanding of the initial stage of the student movement. In order to have a correct understanding of the [work indistinct], it is imperative to see the situation not as a group of spontaneous actions, but in a multidimensional manner, and to have insight into it. It is also imperative to approach the situation on one's own while taking into consideration understanding the role of secondary influences on the main situation.

[Min] You mean to say that it is equally important to make a correct judgment of the situation in order to stage the student movement effectively. Now, do you not think it is also important to implement struggle slogans in the course of staging the student movement?

[Ko] Yes. It is very important to correctly implement slogans in a mass movement. Only when the slogans are correctly presented can they advance the student movement in a way that is goal-oriented and expand it among the masses. Correctly presenting slogans is also necessary to systematically deepen the mass movement.

It is imperative to present slogans by correctly combining slogans which reflect the basic goal of the struggle and tactical slogans that reflect goals that must be attained immediately. Only when this is achieved can they guarantee the direction and practical aspect of the movement.

[Yun] You have just explained the importance of slogans in a mass movement. In reality it is desirable for the historical task looming before the South Korean student movement to be performed toward combining the basic slogans which call for waging the anti-U.S. struggle for independence with slogans which call for democratizing society and achieving peaceful reunification.

The present slogans of our student movement in the context of the anti-U.S. movement call for checking and foiling the machination of U.S. colonial rule and a nuclear war, for preserving peace on the Korean peninsula, for opposing support for the dictatorial regime, and for investigating the truth of the Kwangju incident. These slogans in the movement for democracy call for repealing the fascist constitution, overthrowing the dictatorial regime, rejecting Seoul's hosting the 1986 and 1988 games -- an attempt to justify long-term power -- and achieving campus autonomy. These slogans should call for guarantees of free discussion of reunification questions, for an end to the North-South confrontation, and for achievement of national unity.

[Min] Today the South Korean student movement is assigned the task of comprehensively stepping up various forms of struggle to meet the requirements of the situation's development. In particular, it is important to closely combine the student movement with the movement of people from all walks of life

[Ko] That is right. The close combination of the student movement with the movement of people from all walks of life firmly guarantees the epochal development and victory of the struggle to liberate the people. Only when the student movement is fused into one entity which encompasses the people can this movement possess invincible might and assume a leading and vanguard role in the people's liberation movement.

[Yun] It is important to achieve [words indistinct] in combining the student movement with the movement of people of all walks of life. Workers are members of decisive forces which influence success or failure in the people's liberation movement and of the leading class which most highly reflects the requirements of the situation. Therefore, the students should pay close attention to maintaining ties between [words indistinct] so that they can develop the student movement into a true people-minded movement on a most firm foundation and open a new phase in the struggle to liberate our people. To achieve ties between [words indistinct], the students should mingle with workers, learn from their organizational nature and from their determination, disseminate advanced ideologies among them, strengthen organizational ties with them, and wage a joint struggle with them.

[Ko] The students should correctly understand that the anti-U.S. struggle to liberate the people can attain victory only through positive participation in this struggle by a broad strata of the people and their united effort. They should pay close attention to waging a joint struggle with all patriotic forces, including workers, peasants, patriotic soldiers, religious figures, intellectuals, and democrats. I would like to stress in this regard that those concerned should not become extremely left-leaning or right-leaning in the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial movements. If they become left-leaning by committing radical acts, they will lose the masses of the people. If they become right-leaning, they will surrender to the enemy. Thus, they will finally undermine the movement.

By making the struggle of our patriotic students assume left-leaning or right-leaning natures, the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring are trying to prevent this struggle from winning support from the masses of the people. By making this struggle traverse the road of right-leaning -- the road of surrender -- they are trying to exterminate this struggle. Therefore, the students should become highly vigilant. The problem for us is to awaken the broad strata of the people and move the student movement toward helping them to willingly join the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggles.

[Moderator] That is very right. I believe that the April manifesto issued by the Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front won support and sympathy from students and from various social circles which caused the enemy to become uneasy and panic-stricken because this manifesto analyzed and assessed the 40-year course of the South Korean student movement and delineated the coordinates and direction of the student movement of the contemporary era. I also believe that the students should be proud of their being members of the leading force of the struggle to liberate the people and should be much more courageous in the struggle to achieve independence, democracy, and reunification. It is time to close. Thank you for your useful comments.

KIM HWAN LEADS DELEGATION ON VISIT TO MOSCOW

For Soviet media accounts of the visit to Moscow by a DPRK delegation led by Kim Hwan, including a meeting with Supreme Soviet Presidium President Gromyko, see the Northeast Asia section of the 3 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

NODONG SINMUN GREET'S ANNIVERSARY OF CPC FOUNDING

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[NODONG SINMUN 1 July editorial: "The Path of Struggle Embroidered With Glory and Victories -- Marking the 65th Anniversary of the Founding of the CPC"]

[Text] Today, the Chinese working class and people are marking the significant 65th anniversary of the founding of the CPC, their true vanguard unit and guiding force. Marking this day, our party members and people are extending the most wholehearted congratulations and militant greetings to all CPC members and the fraternal Chinese people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The founding of the CPC was a historical event of epochal significance in the revolutionary development of the Chinese people.

The founding of the CPC was an important event of historical significance in the revolutionary struggle of the Chinese working masses, including the Chinese working class, to achieve class and national liberation against the domination and plunder of the domestic reactionary ruling clique and alien aggressors.

The bloody resistance struggle by the popular masses against the oppression and exploitation of the feudal bureaucratic clique and against alien forces' aggression and plunder had continued in the Chinese land even before the founding of the CPC. Unable to stand the maltreatment, plunder, poverty, and starvation anymore, the masses of all walks of life, including the workers and peasants, rose bravely in a sacred struggle for class and national liberation.

However, because there was no correct leadership of a revolutionary party, they had to go through heartrending failures at every attempt. The ardent hope for the leadership of a revolutionary party, which the Chinese revolutionaries and patriots aspired to have, was realized in the end when the CPC was founded in Shanghai. With the founding of the CPC, the working class and popular masses in China came to have a new type of Marxist-Leninist party as well as a militant staff office. The founding of the CPC also brought the Chinese revolution to a stage of new development conducted under the leadership of a true vanguard unit.

From this time on, the Chinese people have ushered in a new era in which they had to victoriously blaze the path of a treacherous revolutionary struggle under the leadership of a revolutionary party. For the past 65 years since the day it was founded, the CPC has led the Chinese working class and all the people to victory as the organizer of and guiding force for all the victories won in the Chinese revolution amid the fierce class struggle against the enemies within and without.

By organizing and mobilizing the popular masses in the domestic revolutionary war and other protracted and arduous struggles such as the anti-Japanese war, the CPC has achieved a victory of a pan-national scale in the people's revolution and founded the People's Republic of China, the first true sovereignty of the people ever founded in China's thousands of years of history.

With the founding of the PRC under the leadership of the CPC, the Chinese people were able to bring about a fundamental change in their position and become the true masters of their nation and society.

The founding of the PRC changed the relationship of forces in the international arena in a way that decisively favors the revolution. After leading the people's revolution to victory, the CPC fundamentally changed the appearance of China, which had lagged behind, and built a new China full of life in the vast land by actively mobilizing the Chinese People's revolutionary zeal and creativity for socialist construction under the revolutionary slogan of self-reliance and arduous struggle.

Victory in the people's revolution, the establishment of the PRC, and the birth of socialist China--these are the great contributions made by the CPC before the Chinese people and world revolution.

The CPC is a party which has glorious traditions, rich experience in struggle, and accomplishment. It waged anti-Japanese and anti-U.S. struggles, fought against domestic reactionary factions of various stripes, fought against the deviations of either the left or the right, engaged in a united front, and launched a long march. It is a party which has carried out a people's democratic revolution and a socialist revolution. It is also a party which has achieved brilliant victory in this course by overcoming all difficulties.

The CPC, which has continued an arduous but proud history of struggle, has now achieved great success in the revolutionary struggle by leading the Chinese people in a new struggle since the 3d plenary meeting of the 11th party Central Committee in particular. Under the leadership of the CPC leadership, including the respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping, the CPC has now entered a new stage of development. The party ranks have been organized, temporary obstacles laid on the advancing path have been eliminated, stability and unity have been achieved on a pan-national scale, and socialist economic construction is now being carried out successfully.

Uniting firmly around the CPC, the Chinese people are now vigorously accelerating the struggle for socialist modernization by joining in the struggle to implement the decisions of the 12th party congress and various other plenary meetings that followed the 12th party congress.

Thanks to the correct leadership of the CPC and creative zeal of the Chinese people, China increased industrial and agricultural products by 16.4 percent last year as compared to that of the previous year and increased the people's per capital income by 12.3 percent. Great successes have been achieved in the fields of transportation, science, technology, education, culture, and public health.

With great successes attained in various domains of the national economy last year, the Sixth 5-Year Plan came to a conclusion as a brilliant success. As a result of annual growth in production during the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, a new phase in which the national economy is stable and is achieving a balanced development as a whole has been created. Also, as a result of this, the urban and rural residents' income has increased and the people's living standard has been improved.

The successful implementation of the Sixth 5-year Plan is a powerful testimony to the superiority of the socialist system. Based on such successes, the Chinese people have now vigorously set out on their new march for the Seventh 5-Year Plan which begins this year.

The changes taking place in China demonstrate that the CPC lines correspond to the reality in China and that they are displaying great vitality.

The CPC is actively struggling to reunify the whole land by returning Taiwan, its inseparable territory, to the fatherland while consistently enforcing a peace-loving foreign policy of independence and sovereignty.

Today, the international position of the CPC and the PRC is growing daily and their influence on the settlement of international issues and on the development of the international situation is growing stronger. The growing and strengthening of the PCC's might and its prosperity and development serve as a great contribution to accelerating the common cause of the world's revolutionary people for independence, sovereignty, socialism, and peace against imperialism.

The Korean people genuinely rejoice over the successes being attained by the CPC in socialist construction for the four modernizations as if they were their own. Korea and China are the closest neighbors who are linked to each other across a river, and the peoples of the two countries of Korea and China are credible revolutionary comrades-in-arms and close class brothers who established blood ties in the course of struggle to achieve a common goal while opposing their common enemy.

the peoples of our two countries have fought hand in hand against the Japanese imperialists and against the U.S. imperialists; they have fought in the land of China and in the land of Korea; they have fought together in the past; even today they are advancing on the same front for independence, sovereignty, socialism, and peace.

The history of such a common struggle waged by the peoples of the two countries, Korea and China, is a history of beautiful friendship in which the two peoples overcame difficulties and ordeals by sharing woe and weal with each other and mutually supported and encouraged each other with a comradely sense of obligation while blazing a victorious path.

Korean-Chinese friendship is a great friendship which the leaders of the two countries' parties and states have established and nurtured themselves. Because it is based on the particularly close friendly relation between the leaders of party and state in the two countries, Korean-Chinese friendship has solid roots and is a genuine and solid friendship displaying its invincible vitality.

In particular, mutual visits and meetings in recent years between the leaders of party and state of the two countries have become events that are worth recording in the history of Korean-Chinese friendship as special events.

Today, mutual visits and contacts of delegations between the parties and governments of the two countries and in various fields are active, and economic and cultural cooperation between the two countries is growing.

Korean-Chinese friendship is a common treasure that the parties and people of the two countries of Korea and China must value and make blossom and develop indefinitely. It is the firm conviction and will of our party and people to defend and make Korean-Chinese friendship, which has been sealed with blood in the flames of revolutionary struggle and which has overcome all stern difficulties of history, shine from generation to generation.

No matter how severe the storms and wind and difficulties may be in the future, our people will always advance forever hand in hand with the fraternal Chinese people on the same road of common struggle for victory in the socialist and communist cause and the cause of the world peace against imperialist aggression and war maneuvers.

The WPK members and Korean people are convinced that the fraternal CPC members and Chinese people will attain new victories in the overwhelming struggle for the four modernizations by uniting firmly around the CPC Central Committee, the organizer of all their victories, encourager, and guiding force.

U.S. CONGRESS RESOLUTION DENOUNCED AS 'ARROGANT'

SK280457 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0440 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 28 (KCNA) -- Dailies today come out with commentaries accusing the U.S. House of Representatives of demanding the North to work for the relaxation of the tension on the Korean peninsula in a very arrogant, tricky and impertinent "resolution" on June 24:

A signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN says:

The "resolution" is a tricky one intended to wave off the international community's condemnation of the belligerent moves of the U.S. imperialists to heighten the tension on the Korean peninsula, emasculate the struggle of the South Korean people and students against U.S. imperialism and for independence and legalize its occupation of South Korea and policy of division and war toward it.

Referring to the fact that the United States, the very one responsible for the heightened tension on the Korean peninsula, demanded the North to accept "cross recognition" and "simultaneous entry of the North and the South into the United Nations", the commentary says:

The brigandish demand that the North accept its divisive scheme is an intolerable insult to the entire Korean people struggling for the reunification of the country and an open challenge to the world's people desirous of peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

In bringing forward as ever "cross recognition" and "simultaneous entry into the United Nations", the United States disclosed its intention to keep Korea divided forever and hasten preparation for another war, keeping its forces in South Korea for an indefinite period. With no trick can the U.S. imperialists, splittists, and warmanacs, conceal their true colour.

TESTIMONY ON ARMS BUILD UP IN NORTH SCORED

SK020519 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0456 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 2 [KCNA] -- U.S. Army Chief of Staff Wickham, in his secret congressional testimony, alleged that the DPRK was building up arms and had stockpiled offensive chemical weapons.

Refuting this, a signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN says:

It is the U.S. imperialists themselves who have deployed upwards of 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons and large quantities of chemical weapons in South Korea and are planning to ship Pershing 2 missiles, cruise missiles and binary chemical weapons. They seek in this the heinous purpose of starting a nuclear and chemical war against our republic and, furthermore, attacking socialist countries with South Korea as the strongpoint.

Wickham's propaganda that the DPRK is building up arms is no more than a fiction to veil the U.S. own feverish aggressive arms buildup and war preparations.

Wickham in his testimony argued that the South Korean puppets were justified in harshly cracking down on the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and anti-fascist struggle for democracy of South Korean students and people in these remarks he glaringly revealed his truculent color as the mastermind of the bloody suppression of the Kwangju popular uprising a few years ago.

By defending the fascist repression by the puppet clique he suggested that the U.S. imperialists were intending to maintain their colonial rule in South Korea, keep that part of Korea under the U.S. forces' occupation and step up the moves for the provocation of another war.

U.S. SR-71 OVERFLIGHT REPORTED 3 JULY

SK031221 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1205 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] The U.S. imperialist aggressors perpetrated an espionage act by infiltrating a spy plane into the airspace above the territorial waters in the East Sea of our country.

At around 1652 today, the U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated an SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane into the airspace above the territorial waters east of Kosong, our country, thus committing an espionage act against the northern half of the republic. For the month of June alone, their aerial espionage acts have numbered as many as 15. This shows that the United States is not interested in easing tension on the Korean peninsula and in dialogue.

JAPANESE DISTORTIONS OF HISTORY DISCUSSED

SK042300 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1525 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Test] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today carries an article by Associate Doctor Kang Sok-hui of the history institute of the Academy of Social Science, under the headline "Unjustifiable Move of the Japanese Authorities to Distort The Korean History Again".
the headline "Unjustifiable Move of the Japanese Authorities to Distort The Korean History Again".

Pointing out that the Japanese authorities gave "instructions" to understate the number of Korean casualties at the hand of Japanese troops in the March 1 popular uprising in 1919 at 53,000 and cut other figures, too, in history textbooks for the high school authorized by the Japanese Ministry of Education, the paper says:

This is, in essence, an attempt to conceal the ferocity of their fascist colonial repressive rule in the past days and "justify" their reinvasion of South Korea and overseas expansion.

It continues: In dealing with the early Korea-Japan relations in the authorized textbooks, the Japanese authorities saw to it that "the people who came across the sea" was rewritten into "naturalized people" who were naturalised into Japanese, ceasing to be Koreans from the very beginning. This is intended to obliterate the role played by Koreans in the historic, economic and cultural development of Japan. And this vividly reveals their bid to gratify their desire for reinvasion of South Korea.

Pointing to the "instructions" of the Japanese authorities to change the "Korean language" into "Hanguk Korean language" in the authorized textbooks, the paper says: They seek in this to win the favor of the South Korean puppets with textbooks as a tantalizing political bait and realise their reinvasion designs on South Korea without difficulty.

The Japanese authorities made an ambiguous and distorted descriptions of stark historical facts, as can be seen in their attempt to whitewash the crimes committed by the Japanese aggressors in Korea in the 1592-1598 war. This is an artifice to conceal the brutality of the Japanese aggressors in the past.

With no amount of attempt can the Japanese authorities change or erase history of crimes committed against the Korean people.

MINJU CHOSON ON NAKASONE U.N. PROPOSAL

SK052253 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA) -- Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone, in his speech July 2, drivelled that "simultaneous entry" of the North and South of Korea into the United Nations, which he had advertised at the Tokyo Western summit, could be "a tentative step" toward the reunification of Korea."

Dismissing this as a ridiculous sophism, a signted commentary of MINJU CHOSON Saturday says:

The "plan for the simultaneous entry into the United Nations" is a plan for the permanent division of Korea. In peddling this ware, Nakasone seeks the sinister aim of perpetuating the division of Korea at the request of the U.S. imperialists, thereby stretching the crooked hand of political and economic domination ever deeper into South Korea and, furthermore, realising reinvasion designs on Korea.

The Japanese reactionaries' cry for "simultaneous U.N. admission" is a criminal act openly challenging the Korean people's purpose and desire for peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification.

DIVERSE OPINIONS ON CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM VIEWED

SK060305 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Jul 86 p 1, 8

[From the "News in Review" column by Political Editor Kim Myong-sik: "Age of Hundred Flowers' Arrives Here"]

[Text] Any keen-eyed observer of current developments in Korea is likely to arrive at the conclusion that an "age of a hundred flowers" is coming to this Republic.

The intense constitutional debate now going on in different sectors of society is obviously the main source of this general impression but there are many more signs of pluralism growing in the country.

The academic world, both faculties and students, is of course the leader in the orchestration of various political and ideological calls, as well as social and economic claims. Still, voices are no less assertive in labor, literary and religious circles.

Even within political parties, traditionally the most disciplined institution in the nation, diversity in opinions is clearly seen over such a crucial issue as constitutional reform.

The Democratic Justice Party has just started public hearings in provincial cities as a means to publicize its current theme of "anti-direct election" in a counter-fire against the opposition call for direct presidential polls.

But indications are that the sessions will hardly be homophonous as earlier debates in Seoul contained many different ideas on the form of government and economic provisions to be spelled out in a new constitution.

In a recent caucus, rep. Yi Yong-hun who is a noted lawyer, engaged in frontal criticism of the party's rejection of the direct presidential election formula. The provincial sessions may see the emergence of some of his kind.

As to the question of whether the projected basic law should clearly prescribe de-concentration of businesses or other economic principles, opinions within the ruling party are sharply split.

In the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, where party president Yi Min-u's "ban" on advocacy of systems other than the direct presidential election formula is in effect, there are endless individual objections and more organized dissent from minor factions.

Yi Chol-sung champions the parliamentary cabinet system, though his rejection of the party policy may emanate from his antagonism towards the "two Kims" as much as from purely ideological grounds.

The pluralistic trend is also found in the creation of new parties by some maverick figures in the opposition world. At least two parties are in the making, with the titles of "the People's Democratic Party" and "the Third Generation Party," respectively.

Most dazzling are perhaps the ramifications of those dissident organizations. In addition to such well-known acronyms as "Minmintu," "Chamintu," "Mintongnyon" and "Minchu," new entries make the list day by day.

The riotous demonstrations in Incheon last May 3 were an alarming display of the great bariety of the nation's dissident movements. People were shocked not only at the radicalism of their slogans but at the diversity of groups represented in the streets.

Among the newer organizations is "Mingayon," which is composed of the families of students and workers who were arrested in connection with various protest actions.

Its members met each other for the first time on their visits to investigation agencies in search of their kin, whose whereabouts were not immediately reported to them in many cases.

Mostly mothers and wives of the young dissidents, the "Mingayon" members are active in protesting alleged atrocities against the detainees and thus became a major dissident force in terms of the intesity of the activities and organizational strength as well.

Civil disobedience movements like the "Boycott KBS" campaign are further evidence of the changing social climate. Protestant Christian churches, which are leading the campaign, are more and more deeply involved in secular affairs, as is the Catholic community.

The labor movement which had long been led by the moderate "Nochong," or Federation of Korean Trade Unions, are now dominated by more spontaneous smaller groups which were born at the scene of actual struggles at workshops.

Some militant groups, such as the Chonggye Garment Workers Union, were outlawed but many others are created to engage in protest actions against employers as well as the government.

Independent voices are heard in rising tones from organizations of writers, artists, teachers and even plain consumers on subjects ranging from government systems and human rights to educational autonomy and freedom of expression.

Some analysts determine all these phenomena simply as the effect of "democratization" but others see them as reflecting general social development that, conversely, form the foundation of political progress.

Despite vivid evidence of voluntary or imposed restraints in many institutions, the cacophonous activities in diverse social sectors allow many to engage optimism rather than worry.

There are warnings that the trend could be temporary: a different calculation by political power could make things different overnight. Yet, it seems more and more to be an irreversible course and politicians would be well advised to adapt themselves to the change.

'NO LIVE U.S. POW'S IN VIETNAM' REAFFIRMED

OW031612 Hanoi VNA in English 1549 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 3 -- On July 2 and 3, a number of U.S. and other Western news agencies reported that at the U.S.-Vietnamese meeting held in Hanoi on July 1 and 2 on the issue of Americans missing in action in Vietnam, the Vietnamese side agreed to let U.S. officials participate in the investigation into reports about Americans allegedly still alive in Vietnam.

According to the Vietnam office for Americans missing in Vietnam, this is sheer fabrication prompted by ill intention. On this issue, the Vietnamese side has time and again affirmed that there are no more live U.S. prisoners-of-war in Vietnam.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED IN PRC CRIMES

BK071044 Hanoi International Service in English 1010 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] The Vietnam Committee for Investigation into the Crimes of the Chinese Expansionists and Hegemonists Against Vietnam on Monday [7 July] issued a communique saying that, in the first 6 months of this year, Chinese troops fired more than 250,000 artillery and mortar rounds and rockets on Vietnamese territory. Meanwhile, China still maintains more than 200-division [as heard] strong force close to the Vietnamese border.

Chinese troops from company to battalion-sized units on 15 occasions attacked several heights of Vietnamese northern provinces of Ha Tuyen, Lai Chau, and Cao Bang, some of them by 300 to 400 meters deep inside Vietnamese territory.

The communique also reports that in the first 6 months of this year, Chinese planes on 1,000 occasions operated close to the Vietnamese border. On 16 February, Chinese planes violated airspace over Xin Man District, Ha Tuyen Province. Meanwhile, Chinese vessels made 200 intrusions into Vietnamese waters. China even floated mines downstream of river, which caused casualties to several Vietnamese children. [sentence as heard]

The communique points out that during this period, China caused great losses to the Vietnamese people. Forty-seven persons were killed, 72 wounded, and 35 kidnapped -- most of them women and children -- 185 houses and classrooms were destroyed; and more than 700 hectares of forests and precious medicinal herbs damaged.

JUNE BORDER INCIDENTS WITH PRC REVIEWED

OW031826 Hanoi VNA in English 1541 GMT 03 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 3 -- During the month of June, Chinese troops fired 15,000 artillery rounds on Thanh Thuy village and many other populated areas in Vixuyen district, in the northern border province of Ha Tuyen. On June 1, the Children's International Day, Chinese troops fired many 130-mm shells on the school of Quyet Tien village, Quan Ban district, killing two pupils and wounding five others and a teacher. Also in June, Chinese commandoes and scouts on 11 occasions infiltrated into many areas of Hoang Su Phi and Xin Man districts, Ha Tuyen province, Ha Lang and Bao Lac districts, Cao Bang province, Hai Ninh, Binh Lieu and Quang Ha districts, Quang Ninh province, and Loc Binh and Cao Loc districts, Lang Son Province.

Fighting in self defence, the local armed forces and people captured many intruders, shot afire a military truck and an ammunition depot.

DEATH OF GENERAL HOANG VAN THAI ANNOUNCED

OW031744 Hanoi VNA in English 1714 GMT 03 Jul 86

["General Hoang Van Thai Passes Away" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 3 -- General Hoang Van Thai, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, standing member of the Central Party Commission for the Vietnam People's Army, ex-general chief-of-staff of the V.P.A., ex-commander of the South Vietnam Command, ex-deputy secretary of the South Vietnam Party Committee and ex-deputy secretary of the Party Commission for South Vietnam, vice minister of National Defense, deputy to the National Assembly 7th Legislature, died at 05.10 hrs (local time) on July 2, 1986 at the army hospital 108 of a heart attack, at the age of 71 (seventy one).

General Hoang Van Thai was awarded the Ho Chi Minh Order and many military honours. A funeral committee has been founded headed by General Van Tien Dung, member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee, secretary of the Central Party Commission for the V.P.A. and minister of national defence. A memorial service and the funeral will be held on July 6. His remains will be buried at the Mai Dich cemetery in Hanoi.

Funeral Committee Announced

BK040544 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] The committee responsible for the funeral of Senior General Hoang Van Thai is composed of the following comrades:

Head: Senior General Van Tien Dung, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, secretary of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee, and Minister of National Defense.

Members: Senior General Chu Huy Man, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, member of the standing body of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee, and director of the Political General Department; Senior General Le Duc Anh, member of the CPV Central Committee, member of the standing body of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee, and vice minister of National Defense; Senior General Le Trong Tan, member of the CPV Central Committee, member of the standing body of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee, vice minister of National Defense, and chief of the VPA General Staff; Colonel General Nguyen Quyet, member of the Party Central Committee, member of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee, deputy director of the Political General Department; Lieutenant General (Le Van Thi), director of the Technical General Department; and Lieutenant General (Doan Tue), deputy chief of the General Staff.

Leaders Pay Last Tribute

OW061623 Hanoi VNA in English 1544 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 6 -- General Hoang Van Thai, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam, vice minister of National Defence was buried at the Mai Dich cemetery here this morning. He died in Hanoi on July 2 of a heart attack, at the age of 71.

Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, sent a wreath. Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, Nguyen Huu Tho and other leaders of the party, the state, the national assembly, the council of state and council of ministers, and more than 200 delegations of the army, of the various ministries, state offices and mass organisations paid their last tribute to the late general at the army club where his remains lay in state.

A delegation of the Lao Ministry of Defence, and delegations of the embassies of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Soviet Union, the military attaches of the Soviet Union, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary, Indonesia, and the representation of the French Communist Party in Hanoi, also paid their last homage to General Hoang Van Thai.

General Van Tien Dong, political bureau member of the Party Central Committee and minister of National Defence, delivered the oration. He said that with the passing away of General Hoang Van Thai, the CPV lost an illustrious member, the state and the army lost an excellent leader and commander.

VO NGUYEN GIAP AT VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE MEETING

BK040855 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] The office of the Council of Ministers held a conference recently to review the implementation of the decision on providing vocational guidance for students and rationally using them upon their graduation during the 1981-85 period and to discuss guidelines for this task in the days ahead. Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Nguyen Giap directed and addressed the conference.

Over the past 5 years, the implementation of the decision on providing vocational guidance for students and rationally using them upon their graduation has changed the concepts of society and various sectors, echelons, and schools and many parents of students. The substance of the decision is that apart from teaching students, all general schools must provide them with vocational training so as to successfully initiate a seething and firm movement for vocational guidance not only among our schols but also in our entire society.

Through the providing of vocational guidance, educational activities at various schools have been carried out under relatively diversified forms and have begun to combine the training objective with the economic, social, and cultural objectives of each locally and the entire country. Meanwhile, scholastic, labor, and technical activities have also been stepped up.

Thanks to the use of various forms of productive labor with a popular vocational guiding and training character, many schools have made it possible for students to understand the essential quality of work and professions and have brought about considerable economic results.

REPORTAGE ON PRO-MARCOS 'COUNTERREVOLUTION'

Tolentino 'Acting President'

OW061007 Tokyo KYODO in English 0958 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 6 KYODO -- About 200 fully-armed soldiers joined thousands of supporters of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos at a rally in a park in central Manila Sunday. A private radio station covering the rally live reported that former Member of Parliament Arturo Tolentino, who ran as Marcos' vice president in the February 7 snap presidential election, took his oath as acting president at the rally. Marcos has asked Tolentino to act as president since fleeing into exile in Hawaii after he was deposed in a civilian-backed military revolt which installed Corazon Aquino as president in late February.

It was the first time that fully-armed regular troops had joined a Marcos loyalist rally, many of which have ended in violent clashes with the police in the past. The soldiers, who posed for photographers but refused to talk to journalists, covered their name plates with white stickers displaying the Philippine flag and the words "long live democracy." They also back [as received] headbands with the red triangular insignia of the anti-colonial "Katipunan" army during the anti-Spanish struggle.

The troops were reportedly led by Col. Rey Cabatuan, officer-in-charge of the Philippine Constabulary Regional Command 3 in central Luzon, about 80 kilometers north of Manila. A military jeep led the convoy of troops who rode on three army trucks and two dump trucks plastered with Marcos stickers used in the February 7 snap election campaign. The soldiers, carrying M-16 rifles and M-60 machineguns, were in loose groups of about 30 standing in formation or sitting on the seawall behind a grandstand where the loyalists were rallying in the park by Manila Bay.

A police spokesman said anti-riot contingents withdrew to a bridge near the Malacanang presidential palace about a kilometer away to stop any possible attempt to assault the seat of government of President Aquino, who is on a visit to the southern Philippines.

The loyalist demonstrators are accusing Aquino of handing over power to communists. Representatives of the underground leftwing coalition, the National Democratic Front (NDF) and government officials are preparing for talks on a possible ceasefire which could end the 17-year communist-led insurgency.

Tolentino Names Cabinet

BK061255 Manila PNA in English 1247 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Manila July 6 (PNA) -- Former Member of Parliament Arturo Tolentino Sunday took his oath as acting president of the Philippines in a ceremony attended by thousands of supporters loyal to ousted President Ferdinand Marcos. Tolentino said he was taking the oath on instructions of Mr Marcos from his exile in Honolulu, Hawaii. He said he would assume office until Mr Marcos returns to the Philippines.

Both Marcos and Tolentino were proclaimed president and vice president, respectively, following the Feb 7 elections by the Batasang Pambansa (national assembly) which was abolished by the revolutionary government of President Corazon Aquino.

Immediately, Tolentino named five officials as cabinet members. They are Juan Ponce Enrile as defense minister, Rafael Recto as justice minister, Isidro Rodriguez as local government minister, and Manuel S. Alba as budget minister. [Tokyo KYODO in English at 2310 GMT on 6 July reports on Tolentino's appointment of a cabinet and adds that Tolentino appointed "former Member of Parliament Manuel Collantes as acting foreign minister."] Tolentino said he retained Enrile as defense minister to allow him to continue the government's anti-insurgency program.

Enrile could not be immediately reached for comment. He and military chief Gen Fidel V. Ramos led a civilian and church-backed military revolt in February that toppled Mr Marcos' 20-year unpopular regime and installed Aquino, the 53-year-old widow of assassinated opposition leader Benigno Aquino Jr., as the new president.

Tolentino's oath-taking came at a time when President Aquino is in the southern Philippines city of Cagayan de Oro, some 800 km south of here. Aquino has been informed of Tolentino's swearing-in and has instructed General Ramos to handle the rallyists with maximum tolerance.

The rallyists, dubbed as Marcos loyalists, have been staging demonstrations at the central park every Sunday since Aquino's rise to power last February. Reports said some 300 soldiers had deserted their posts and joined the Marcos loyalists in a show of defiance.

The soldiers were seen Sunday afternoon among those in the crowd of Marcos supporters at the Manila Hotel. They were heavily armed and their guns were tied with blue ribbon and white ribbons -- the campaign colors of Mr Marcos in the last national elections.

The loyalists and the military deserters were reportedly set to proceed to the presidential palace Sunday night. Meanwhile, military authorities had beefed up security measures at the palace in the wake of reports that soldiers loyal to Mr Marcos would assault anytime Sunday night.

Tolentino on Taking Oath

BK061248 Hong Kong AFP in English 1232 GMT 6 Jul 86

[By Roberto Coloma]

[Excerpts] Manila, July 6 (AFP) -- Opposition leader Arturo Tolentino Sunday proclaimed himself acting Philippine president here while President Corazon Aquino was visiting the southern city of Cagayan de Oro. Mr. Tolentino, 75, appeared in the lobby of the hotel after a speaking with other supporters of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos and formally announced that he was the acting president of the Philippines, eyewitnesses said. "I have taken my oath of office this afternoon as acting president of the Republic of the Philippines," Mr. Tolentino said to thunderous applause and chants of "Tolentino, Tolentino" and "Marcos, Marcos."

Mr Tolentino nominated the joint leader of the revolt which toppled Mr. Marcos in February, Juan Ponce Enrile, as his defence minister and said he was also nominating him as prime minister under a 1973 constitution abolished by new President Corazon Aquino in March.

Some 1,500-2,000 Marcos supporters, including several dozen troops armed with rifles, had virtually seized the Manila Hotel, packing its huge lobby and barricading and encircling the bayside government-owned luxury hotel, eyewitnesses said. A further three truckloads of troops had joined some 5,000 pro-Marcos supporters who staged a rally at a park near the central Manila Hotel. Police at the rally pulled back when the troops arrived and went to guard the Presidential Palace, eyewitnesses said. No pro-Aquino troops were visible at the site.

Hotel staff said that foreign tourists had begun evacuating the hotel. One elderly Caucasian couple were nearly mauled after deriding Mr. Marcos, but were allowed to leave, eyewitnesses said.

(In Cagayan de Oro, Armed Forces Chief Fidel Ramos said that some 1,000 troops, 300 of them armed and led by Brigadier General Jose Maria Zumel, were in the Manila Hotel with Mr. Tolentino.

(But "there has been no violence and the situation is under control," he told a local radio station.

("We should like to assure our people that the government of Corazon Aquino is supported by the new Armed Forces of the Philippines. I appeal to the people to be calm and to be on the alert for any depredation and terrorism."

(Political Affairs Minister Antonio Cuenco told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that Mrs. Aquino was "very calm" and was continuing her scheduled programme.

(But a press conference scheduled for 1000 GMT was delayed. The university where Mrs. Aquino was meeting local residents was surrounded by armed troops, but the atmosphere remained calm.)

Mr. Tolentino had stood as Mr. Marcos's running-mate in a February election widely held to be rigged, in which they were officially declared the winners.

Mr. Tolentino took his oath before a retired supreme court justice, and said he had taken the vice-presidential oath before the presidential oath. He had been absent when Mr. Marcos was sworn in as president February 25, hours before being forced to flee the palace to exile in Hawaii.

Mr. Tolentino said that he had taken the oath under a law enacted by the abolished National Assembly, which stated that the vice-President would take over if the chief executive informed the Assembly speaker that he was temporarily unable to perform his duties. "President Marcos from Honolulu, where he is now staying, sent a letter to Speaker Nicanor Yniguez, telling the speaker that he is temporarily unable to perform his duties as president and so Vice-President Tolentino can act now as president."

He named four other principal members of his cabinet, all former ministers or close Marcos associates, and said other posts would be sealed shortly. Appealing for national unity and reconciliation, he said he would call for local government elections and a constitutional convention as soon as possible.

Mrs. Aquino's government has been criticized for replacing elected pro-Marcos local officials with their own appointees. Mr. Tolentino stressed that he would not discriminate against people identified with Mrs. Aquino in his choice of officials.

Aquino To File Charges

BK061302 Hong Kong AFP in English 1255 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Cagayan de Oro, Philippines, July 6 (AFP) -- Philippine President Corazon Aquino said Sunday she would file sedition charges against opposition leader Arturo Tolentino hours after he declared himself acting president in Manila. But she told a news conference in this southern city at the heart of the country's communist insurgency that she would stick to her itinerary. She is due to leave Cagayan for Manila Monday.

Asked if she believed Mr. Marcos was involved in Mr. Tolentino's decision, Mrs. Aquino said: "Definitely so. Either they informed him or they received orders from him, but I'm sure Marcos has something to do with this because all they want is to destabilize this government."

"Turing Tolentino will not make any difference as far as my plans are concerned," she said, using Mr. Tolentino's nickname. However, Mrs. Aquino looked worried. A spokeswoman, Alice Villadolid, said the president was "a bit tired."

(In Manila, tanks surrounded the Malacanang presidential palace after the military received reports that military deserters backing Mr. Tolentino were planning to seize the downtown Manila compound, palace spokesmen said.

(Tolentino supporters barricaded the central Manila Hotel, where Mr. Tolentino was sworn in as acting president by a retired supreme court judge, with passenger buses, flower pots and burning tires, but the rest of the capital remained calm, eyewitnesses said.)

Laurel Comments From Madrid

HK061957 Hong Kong AFP in English 1951 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Madrid, July 6 (AFP) -- Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel of the Philippines, in Spain on an official visit, Sunday dismissed as a "farce without any backing" the power play led by opposition leader Arturo Tolentino early in the day. In a statement released through the Philippine Embassy here, Mr Laurel said the power grab would not "affect" the government of President Corazon Aquino or "cause us to change our course from the consolidation of the democratic process in the Philippines."

Mr Laurel said he had spoken by phone with Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile as well as with Jaime Cardinal Sin, the archbishop of Manila. Both had assured him that matters were under control of the government, he said. Mr Laurel, who arrived here Sunday on the first leg of a European tour, said he would stick to his planned itinerary, despite Mr Tolentino's proclaiming himself acting president. "Everything is under control" in Manila, Mr Laurel's statement said. "The government is functioning without change, as always."

Aquino Troops Surround Hotel

HK062035 Hong Kong AFP in English 2026 GMT 6 Jul 86

[By Roberto Coloma]

[Excerpts] Manila, July 7 (AFP) -- Security forces backing President Corazon Aquino Monday surrounded a first-class hotel here where opposition leader Arturo Tolentino set up headquarters with armed supporters after proclaiming himself president on Sunday. Mrs Aquino, bolstered by pledges of support from Philippine military leaders and the U.S. Government, continued an overnight visit to the south, where she played down the coup attempt and said sedition charges would be filed against Mr Tolentino. Manila remained calm despite the political crisis only four-and-a half month after a popular revolt ousted President Ferdinand Marcos and swept the 53-year-old Mrs Aquino to power on February 25. She was expected to be back in Manila Monday morning.

Some military officials sacked by Mrs Aquino supported Mr Tolentino and said they were acting to prevent a communist takeover of the Philippines, which is battling an insurgency led by the 16,000-strong New People's Army, the armed branch of the Philippine Communist Party. The coup group claimed to have 5,000 troops but pro-Aquino officials and witnesses in the hotel estimated their strength at 150 to 200 armed soldiers and some 2,000 civilians after midnight Sunday (1600 GMT).

Mr Tolentino, 75, proclaimed himself acting president until Mr Marcos can return from exile in Hawaii. But he failed to gain the crucial support of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile. Mr Enrile, 62, who led the February revolt that toppled Mr Marcos, dismissed an offer from Mr Tolentino to make him defense minister and premier. "I'm not looking for another job," Mr Enrile said after a meeting with top military leaders at the suburban Manila Armed Forces headquarters. "There is only one government in this country and that is the Aquino government."

Mr Enrile pledged to exhaust peaceful means to persuade the rebels to give up and sent three emissaries to talk Mr Tolentino out of his plan but rebel military men demanded a meeting with the minister himself.

Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos, who co-led February's revolt against Mr Marcos, was travelling with Mrs Aquino in the south. He urged Mr Tolentino to stop his "foolishness."

Among the prominent military men who supported Mr Tolentino were retired Major General Prospero Olivas, a former Metropolitan Manila police chief, and Brigadier Generals Jaime Echeverria and Jose Zumel, who have not been given assignments since being relieved of their duties by Mrs Aquino in February. Members of Mr Marcos's presidential guard and political party showed up at the government-owned Manila Hotel to express support for Mr Tolentino, who named four Marcos allies apart from Mr Enrile to an incomplete, would-be cabinet.

Pro-Aquino troops overnight closed down a private radio station supporting Mr Tolentino and guarded a government broadcast complex and private news organizations, military officials said.

Mrs Aquino said in a scheduled speech at a dinner with businessmen in Cagayan de Oro that she didn't know what prompted Mr Tolentino's attempt, adding that "my patience has run out."

"I think my having announced that I was going to the United States on September 17 could probably be one of the reasons," she said. "I guess he wants to embarrass me, make it appear in the foreign media that he is still a power to reckon with."

She quipped that "I hope he realizes he has to pay all the bills there. I am not about to pay for his bills."

Gen. Ramos' deputy, Brigadier General Eduardo Eermita, said in a radio interview at four A.M. (2000 GMT) Monday that a group of soldiers in the hotel had joined the pro-Aquino troops, saying they were deceived into believing that Mr Enrile and Gen. Ramos had abandoned Mrs Aquino. This could not be immediately confirmed.

In Washington, the U.S. State Department on Sunday voiced strong backing for Mrs Aquino. "The U.S. strongly supports the government of President Aquino and is against efforts such as these to undermine it," spokesman Joe Reap said. "We understand that General Ramos and Defence Minister Enrile are working closely with President Aquino to bring matters under control," he added.

Meanwhile, Mr Marcos, who has been at Hickham Air Force Base in Honolulu since the day after his 20-year rule ended on February 25, refused comment. A Marcos spokesman, Joe Lazo, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE by telephone that Mr Marcos was monitoring developments. Mr Lazo said Mr Marcos was still in Hawaii. He said he did not know what role Mr Marcos might have played in Tolentino maneuver.

Mr Lazo also was unable to conform a claim made by Mr Tolentino that Mr Marcos had sent a letter to the speaker of the Philippine Parliament, Nicanor Yniguez, authorizing Mr Tolentino to take over until he could return.

Radio on 'Counterrevolution'

HK062342 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Thousands of Marcos loyalists staged a counterrevolution yesterday [6 July] at the Manila Hotel and proclaimed Arturo Tolentino as acting president. Tolentino took his oath of office during a rally at the hotel, and said he will assume the presidency until deposed President Marcos returns. He also named his cabinet, including Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile as Prime Minister and AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos as his chief of staff. Enrile immediately declined the offer.

The loyalists were supported by 100 armed troops loyal to the Marcos regime.

Tolentino told his press conference that his proclamation of a government in Marcos' name was based on the 1973 Constitution scrapped by President Aquino when she took office. He called on the National Assembly, which was dissolved by president Aquino, to convene and pass a law calling local elections. He named several members of his cabinet, and said he was retaining Enrile and Ramos so they can continue their fight against communism without limitation or restriction.

Reacting strongly to former MP Arturo Tolentino's oath-taking, President Aquino said criminal charges will be filed against him. She told a press conference that Tolentino was illegally installed and that it is up to the justice minister and solicitor general to decide on the charges and when to file them in court. The president said, however, that she had not issued an order to Tolentino and Marcos loyalists who are trying to destabilize her government, but the matter is being studied now.

Soldiers from the Capital Regional Command, or Capcom, now ring the Rizal Park area, including the Manila Hotel where Marcos loyalists have holed up after the oath-taking of former MP Arturo Tolentino as acting president. Capcom Chief Brigadier General Ramon Montano said their main objective is to contain the loyalists in the area and stop them from any efforts to seize any government building. He also said a dialogue is being arranged with Brigadier General Jose Maria Carlos Zumel, the former military academy superintendent. Montano said he told Zumel that the Capcom will not attack loyalists, but if they take over Malacanang it will be over their dead bodies. However, he warned the public from going to the Rizal Park area, to avoid any complications. At general headquarters in Camp Aguinaldo, General Salvador Mison said soldiers have ringed the Manila Hotel to prevent people from going, and that military camps in and around Manila have been secured.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has called for calm in the face of events precipitated by the oath-taking of Tolentino as acting president of the Philippines. Enrile also presented to newsmen the commanding generals of the various branches of the armed forces, except for AFP Chief of Staff Gen Fidel Ramos and PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] chief Major General Renato de Villa, who are with the president in Cagayan de Oro. The defense minister also said he has briefed the president on the situation here in Manila through Gen Ramos, and has sent emissaries for a dialogue with Tolentino at the Manila Hotel.

In new developments, some 200 fully-armed troops from the 3d Regional Unified Command base in Pampanga walked out of the Manila Hotel early this morning and proceeded to Fort Bonifacio for a little rest before their return to their mother unit. The troops, led by Lieutenant Colonel Danilo Victorina, boarded four vehicles provided by the western police district and went to Philippine Navy headquarters on Roxas Boulevard, then proceeded to Fort Bonifacio.

Victorina said they left their mother unit in Pampanga when they were told that they were needed by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Gen Fidel Ramos at the Manila Hotel. When they learned later that they were misled by the loyalists, they decided to return to their mother organization.

Radio station DZME, well-known for its pro-Marcos stand, was disabled by the military shortly before 2200 yesterday to prevent it from rallying mass support for the loyalists who have gathered at the premises of the Manila Hotel. The putting of the station off the air was confirmed by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile himself during a television interview yesterday evening. The radio station, located along Roosevelt Avenue, in Quezon City, during the month after the February revolution carried broadcasts of interviews with deposed President Marcos by long distance from Hawaii.

Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo said the government is keeping its options open in dealing with the Marcos loyalists who have established headquarters at the Manila Hotel after the proclamation yesterday of former MP Arturo Tolentino as acting president. In a radio interview, Arroyo said he was bothered by the tremendous number of calls he received from people suggesting that they use people power and march to the Manila Hotel to show their numbers.

About 1,000 Marcos loyalists are reported holed up at the Manila Hotel, together with a sprinkling of higher-ranking politicians.

Meanwhile, Metro Manila has remained quiet and calm despite a potentially explosive situation brought about by the oath-taking of former MP Arturo Tolentino as acting president of the Philippines. Traffic along Roxas Boulevard has been observed normal, and no untoward incident has been reported by police. Troops of the Capital Regional Command, however, have surrounded the Rizal Park area, including the Manila Hotel, where thousand of Marcos loyalists are keeping vigil.

Aquino Leaves Cagayan de Oro

HK070209 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0200 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] President Aquino left Cagayan de Oro City this morning after pushing through with an overnight visit despite the coup attempt in Manila. Mrs Aquino left aboard the presidential plane after a leisurely breakfast with military officials and troops in a regional Armed Forces camp in that northern Mindanao city. She has downplayed former Member of Parliament Arturo Tolentino's proclamation of himself as acting president until deposed President Marcos can return from exile in Hawaii. Mrs Aquino said however that sedition charges have been filed against Mr Tolentino.

AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos, who accompanied her to Cagayan de Oro City, left on a separate plane.

Confers With Military

HK070337 Hong Kong AFP in English 0319 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Manila, July 7 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino arrived here Monday from a provincial visit and immediately conferred with top aides as participants in a failed coup continued to occupy the Manila Hotel. Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, who rejected Mr. Tolentino's offer of a cabinet post and directed the encircling of the rebels by elite troops, welcomed Mrs. Aquino at a suburban Air Force camp where her plane landed. Mrs. Aquino conferred with cabinet ministers and military officials led by General Fidel Ramos at the air base.

The military presented officers among from 200 troops who abandoned Mr. Tolentino after finding out that they had been deceived into thinking that Mr. Enrile and Gen. Ramos had mutinied against Mrs. Aquino. The two led February's revolt that toppled Mr. Marcos and forced him to flee to Hawaii. Mr. Tolentino, a former member of parliament, ran as vice president with Mr. Marcos in February's presidential election. Poll frauds by Marcos partisans fueled the revolt.

Military Moves in Ilocos

HK070615 Quizon City DZFM RADIO in English 0600 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Regional unified Command 1 Chief Colonel Jesus de la Cruz today set up more detachments around highways in the Ilocos region. The detachments will closely monitor possible mass movements of loyalists from the north to join their colleagues in metro Manila.

De la Cruz told a radio interview in Camp (Danrod), Benguet, that he had already placed his men on alert for any eventuality. He also advised residents to stay calm, saying the situation is very much under control.

Aquino Issues Ultimatum

HK070629 Hong Kong AFP in English 0627 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 7 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino Monday gave opposition leader Arturo Tolentino and his supporters a 24-hour ultimatum to vacate a government-owned hotel where he had proclaimed himself president. Mrs. Aquino, reading a statement to journalists, did not say what she would do if the ultimatum on the "sorry adventure" was not heeded, but warned: "Let me tell you now that the law will not be flouted with impunity."

Mr. Tolentino, an ally of deposed president Ferdinand Marcos, seized the plush Manila hotel on Sunday and formed a rival government, trying in vain to recruit Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile into his cabinet. Troops backing Mrs. Aquino sealed off the hotel.

Mrs. Aquino appealed to "the people who have holed up in the hotel to end it and come out within 24 hours." But asked what would happen if the 24-hour deadline were not met, she said "we will not tell you at the moment what our options are." she refused to answer any other questions.

Mrs. Aquino said military involvement in the aborted coup was "confined to a small number of men and officers with special loyalties to the previous government and who were largely misguided by a disinformation campaign launched by the loyalists and instigated by Mr. Marcos." She said that Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel Ramos had been in touch with all the major service commanders and the field commanders to assess the extent of "loyalist involvement" in their commands. "They report that, except for the small contingent at the Manila hotel, there is no problem."

Mrs. Aquino said that she would "exhaust every peaceful means to an early resolution of this problem." She said that Mr. Tolentino had only 100 armed men with him. Some 200 soldiers earlier abandoned him, saying they were deceived into thinking it was a top-level military mutiny against the government. "It was a propaganda gimmick and a violation of law and it has failed," Mrs Aquino said.

She said they had sealed off the hotel to a radius of 300 meters (1,000 feet) to prevent curious people from getting in the way and appealed to her supporters not to march to the hotel as reportedly planned by some groups. "This is not an occasion for a demonstration of people power," she said, referring to the February popular revolt that swept her to power. "Please try to keep a cool head."

Officials React to Incident

HK070736 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0500 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Excerpts] President Aquino is back in Manila after a weekend trip to Cagayan de Oro City. Before she left that city, she had a leisurely breakfast with officers and troops at the regional armed forces headquarters.

Troops backing President Aquino today sealed off the Manila Hotel. Military said [word indistinct] was left with (?100) troops after 200 abandoned him early this morning. [words indistinct] A general supporting Tolentino said they still have many armed troops inside the plush hotel, but eyewitnesses said only about 1,000 civilians and military loyalists remained inside and outside the building. The attempt by Tolentino [words indistinct] to form a separate government failed when Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile [words indistinct]. Enrile said he does not need any job and appealed to the loyalists to avoid any outburst of violence. Enrile expressed surprise why he was being dragged into the move. He said the country has just gone through a peaceful revolution and it is not good for the country to witness another. [Words indistinct] a radio station that President Aquino is the president of the country, [words indistinct], as such he said at the moment, the country has more serious problems which need more attention. The defense chief advised the people to stay calm and at the same time assured them that nothing would happen again like what happened last February.

A radio station DZME, well known for its pro-Marcos stand, was disabled by the military shortly before 2200 last night to prevent it rallying mass support for the loyalists who are gathered at the premises of the Manila Hotel. The putting of the radio station off the air was confirmed by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile. The radio station located along Roosevelt Avenue in Quezon City previously carried broadcasts of interviews with deposed President Marcos by long distance from Hawaii. Before the radio station went off the air, the [words indistinct] was carrying appeals for food to sustain the people in a projected vigil at the premises of the Manila Hotel.

Capcom [Capital Command] chief Ramon Montano said [words indistinct], however, he asked the public not to go to the Rizal Park area to avoid any complications. Deputy Capcom commander Emiliano Templo told reporters that the counterrevolution appears to have collapsed. He quoted rebel soldiers who surrendered early today as saying they have made to believe that they were supporting Defense Minister Enrile and Armed Forces Chief of Staff Fidel Ramos in a coup against the Aquino government.

AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief General Ramos demonstrated his loyalty to President Aquino by appearing at her side at a news conference in Cagayan de Oro City. General Ramos has been in touch with Minister Enrile and his military headquarters in Manila. The AFP chief left Cagayan de Oro City this morning for Manila.

And in Washington, the American Government is closely following the situation in the Philippines. The American State Department's Joe Reap however declined to make any immediate comment on developments.

Back here at home, Acting National Housing Authority General Manager Lito Atienza, when asked to comment, gave this statement:

[Begin Atienza recording] We are very sorry to see a very learned man and a man who has showed his former wisdom in his decisions commit such an illegal act. The former Senator Tolentino surely has committed something which he will be sorry for because it is a complete mistake not only for himself but for the Filipino people. And the earlier he realizes this, the better for himself and for all of us. He is like a fool like a [words indistinct] but definitely he would not be effective in any of his designs to destabilize the government because the present leadership enjoys overwhelming support from the people, the military and from all the government agencies. So the earlier Senator Tolentino realizes his error, the better for himself and for all of us. [end recording]

Political Affairs Minister Antonio Cuenco commented on Tolentino's induction of his former MPs as whistling in dark and behaving like a king without a kingdom. Cuenco commented that Tolentino's formation of a shadow cabinet means that Tolentino is shadow boxing.

Meantime, former San Juan Metro Manila Mayor Joseph Estrada told government radio reporters that he went yesterday to the Manila Hotel not to support any politicians. He said he was just supporting the clamor of many Filipinos for the government to be more decisive in the fight against the communist insurgents.

[Begin recording in Tagalog] [Estrada] The fighting is against communism and perhaps it is a well-known fact that last week, that within a week our soldiers were being murdered by the communists. And in spite of the murder of our soldiers, the cease-fire order remains. In short, there is no pity for our soldiers. Thus this is what the fighting is for. Lift the cease-fire order. If we continue with the cease-fire order, we will be eaten up by the communists.

[Reporter] Who are the people with you in the group?

[Estrada] There are different groups, some from Caloocan, Quezon City, San Juan, Mandaluyong, Pasay, and others who join in the mourning.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct]

[Estrada] If it were up to me, there is no need for proof as the whole country can see it. It was in the papers. For three consecutive days, our soldiers were killed without a fight and up to this day, the cease-fire order has not been lifted. It is still on and our soldiers will continue to be killed without a fight. [end recording]

Major General Eduardo Ermita, AFP civil relations chief, this morning appealed to Marcos loyalists to allow foreign visitors at the Manila Hotel to leave. Ermita aired the appeal following reports that some loyalists refused to open the hotel gate for those seeking to get out. Ermita also said the movement of foreign newspapermen who covered the hotel conference of the loyalists were restricted. He said there is no plan on the part of the government troops to attack the hotel or disturb the loyalists and there is no reason to hold the guests or newspapermen as hostages. Several politicians loyal to deposed President Marcos are currently holed up at the Manila Hotel hoping to generate supporters similar to the people's power that turned up at EDSA [Epifano de los Santos Avenue] during the peaceful revolution in February.

Reports said the loyalists expect today thousands of reinforcements from other parts of the country, notably from central Luzon. The PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY quoted the reports as saying that reinforcements would include supporters from the civilian and military sectors including local government officials.

Tolentino Calls for Elections

HK070749 Hong Kong AFP in English 0740 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 7 (AFP) -- Opposition leader Arturo Tolentino Monday called for early elections as he continued to hold out at a plush hotel which he took over when he declared a rival government with himself as acting president. There was no immediate word on whether Mr. Tolentino would heed President Corazon Aquino's ultimatum for him to surrender within 24 hours, given earlier Monday.

Brigadier General Jaime Echeverria, one of the leaders of the small military force backing Mr. Tolentino, told reporters "force begets force" when asked what they would do in case of an attack by troops loyal to Mrs. Aquino. Two battallions of government troops ringed Manila Hotel, where an estimated 100 rebel troops armed with automatic rifles had barricaded themselves since Sunday. Some 200 troops who joined the coup attempt surrendered at dawn Monday.

Mr. Tolentino, speaking at a hotel news conference, called on Mrs. Aquino to hold early election, saying many people were "restless" because she had sacked local officials loyal to deposed president Ferdinand Marcos. But he added: "We do not want the restoration of a constitutional government by violence or by force. That is farthest from our thoughts."

Tolentino To Meet Emissary

HK071030 Hong Kong AFP in English 1028 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 7 (AFP) -- Opposition leader Arturo Tolentino, who headed an aborted coup, left the Manila Hotel here Monday for a meeting with an emissary of President Corazon Aquino's government at an undisclosed place, a spokesman said.

Mr Tolentino, who sparked a political crisis by proclaiming himself acting president while Mrs Aquino was out of Manila Sunday, left with fellow rebels in several cars, Brigadier General Jaime Echeverria told reporters.

The general, who later joined the party, said Mr Tolentino was to meet with Deputy Defense Minister Rafael Ilete, a former general and ambassador to Thailand closely identified with Mrs Aquino. Accompanying Mr Tolentino were lawyer Rafael Recto, whom he named justice minister, former National Assembly Speaker Nicanor Yniguez, and two other rebel generals, Brig Gen Echeverria said.

The Tolentino party left the Manila Hotel, which he and thousands of supporters seized Sunday, four hours after Mrs Aquino gave a 24-hour ultimatum for him to give up the "sorry adventure" by 1:30 p.m. (0530 GMT) Tuesday.

Earlier, Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile offered amnesty to the rebel troops led by Mr Tolentino if they abandoned their cause within 24 hours. "If the soldiers leave the hotel within 24 hours, no sedition charges will be filed against them," Mr Enrile told a press conference. Mr Enrile stressed that he was not asking the troops to surrender. "Let us not use the word 'surrender,' because we do not intend to embarrass anybody," he said.

Tolentino Leaves Hotel

HK071010 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0940 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] At this time, we would like to make way for a special report from our mobile unit who is on the road at this time. They are at the Manila Hotel, and they would like to make a report on the ongoing activities in the area. I think this is an interview with Mr Espina. So Mobile One, come in.

[Begin Mobile One report] First we would like to report that Tolentino, or President Tolentino to the Marcos loyalists, has left the Manila Hotel to an undisclosed destination. According to the security offices of Tolentino, I think they are going out to make negotiations with the Cory group. At the moment, it is established that Mr Tolentino has left the hotel and he has driven a grey (?racer) with plate number MNS 301. So, we do not know the disclosed destination, but we believe that he is out for negotiations or whatever developments are to take place with the Cory government. At this point, we have been able to interview Gerry Espina, who has been silent actually about what is the real score. But based on an interview with a mixed group of journalists and correspondents we will find out what he is to say.

Here now is Gerry Espina.

[Begin recording] [Espina] Because we do not know what the military arrangements. [Words indistinct] I have always been outside the rooms. I do not know where these military personnels are being deployed.

[Reporter's questions indistinct]

[Espina] No, I was not into that because I arranged after [words indistinct], and this is the first time I heard about them, that was when we faced members of media. [Passage indistinct] No, no I was just asked to help to coordinate with media.

[Reporter's question indistinct]

[Espina] I really don't know because I never heard being discussed. Later they were inside the room and talking about what has happened. [Passage indistinct]. They were inside the room for over an hour. When the session was over, Enrile and the chief arbiter, all the military men, and we were outside.

[Reporter's question indistinct]

[Espina] There have not been any instance, but I understand that there has been constant communications between the military and the military of Mr Tolentino.

[Reporter] Is there serious efforts to negotiate?

[Espina] I think they are, the lines of communications are left open. [Passage indistinct] I really don't know.

[Reporter's question indistinct]

[Espina] Well, the situation at the moment is that the military group are now making [words indistinct]. They have been made aware of the notice of 24 hours. They are meeting now.

[Reporter] What 24 hours?

[Espina] That we are to vacate in 24 hours, in the next 24 hours. The military are now meeting and after that they will meet with the political leaders, Mr Tolentino. After that they will call. They will contact [words indistinct] and when all is decided, Mr Tolentino will hold a press conference.

[Reporter's question indistinct]

[Espina] He is now talking with the political leaders. Also about the 24 hours. The military in the other room is talking and come out with an official reaction to it.

[Reporter's question indistinct]

[Espina] Well, that is the decision that they made and I cannot explain why. [Passage indistinct] The military has certain information and contacts outside that we do not know.

[Reporter] When will the 24 hours run out, the deadline?

[Espina] That is not clear to me, because when I heard it from the generals, they were saying the next 24 hours. Whether it is the next 24 hours after they made the decision or whether the 24 hours has in fact started already.

[Reporter] What time did you hear about the ultimatum?

[Espina] About an hour ago, about 2 hours ago. [Passage indistinct] Let us just wait for Mr Tolentino to face later the media.

[Mobile unit] That was Gerry Espina speaking for the Marcos loyalist groups and Mr Tolentino, who was down earlier at about 2 in the afternoon. At that point, the military group of Tolentino and the political group were meeting separately to discuss the ultimatum or the deadline given to them by the Cory administration to vacate the Manila Hotel.

But now, at 20 minutes to six, Mr Tolentino has already left the Manila Hotel. I don't know where he has gone. He hasn't given a statement, but according to some security men, he may be going out to make negotiations further about his self-proclaimed government. So, we will have to stand by [name indistinct] FEBC news right here at Manila Hotel.

4 JULY DECLARED PHILIPPINES-U.S. FRIENDSHIP DAY

HK030599 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Malacanang announced yesterday [2 July] that President Corazon Aquino has declared July 4 a public holiday to mark Philippines-American Friendship Day. The day marks the country's independence in 1946 after nearly half a century as a U.S. colony. The Philippines gives more prominence to June 12, the anniversary of its freedom in 1898 after almost 400 years of Spanish colonial rule. Spain ceded the 7,100 islands to the United States for \$20 million in December of that year.

ANTI-U.S. DEMONSTRATIONS BREAK-OUT IN MANILA

OWO41229 Tokyo KYODO in English 1215 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 4 KYODO -- Members of the constitutional commission supporting an anti-nuke, anti-bases provision in the new Philippines charter led 10,000 demonstrators protesting U.S. interventionist policies in the Philippines in front of the American Embassy in Manila Friday. The demonstrators had returned to the embassy an hour after police dispersed a smaller group of 2,000 protesters with tear gas and baton charges.

Twelve policemen and at least six demonstrators were injured in the earlier confrontation, including a protester who suffered a gunshot wound in the back when anti-riot contingents fired at rock-throwing demonstrators who had been shoved by policemen toward another portion of the boulevard in front of the embassy in central Manila. Four demonstrators were arrested. The embassy was closed for the July 4th American Independence Day, which is also celebrated officially as Philippine-American Friendship Day here.

The protesters, mostly belonging to the leftist New Patriotic Alliance (Bayan), carried placards which said: "oppose American intervention in Philippine affairs" and "Remember Hiroshima and Chernobyl -- no foreign bases. No nuclear arms and plants." Peasant leaders and constitutional commission member Jaime Tadeo said America dominates the Philippines through its two military bases in the country. The domination continues even with the ouster of President Ferdinand Marcos, who has been accused of being an "imperialist puppet." "The U.S. bases should no longer continue to stay," 87-year-old Bayan Chairman Lorenzo Tanada said in a speech. "I hope the American people will come to know that the Filipino people no longer want those bases."

The dispersal was the first police action against leftist groups which had participated in the civilian-backed military revolt that ousted Marcos and installed President corazon Aquino last February. Aquino has declared that she will leave her options open on the bases agreement between the United States and the Philippines which expires in 1991.

The two largest U.S. overseas military bases are both in the Philippines -- Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Base, both north of Manila. Sixty organizations, including Bayan, have started a signature campaign to support incorporation of a provision in the new charter declaring the Philippines a nuclear-free and bases-free country. Aquino's cabinet recently decided in the wake of the Chernobyl accident not to operate the Westinghouse-built nuclear power plant located west of Manila, alleging it was unsafe.

BAYAN OPPOSES U.S. 'SPECIAL RELATIONS'

HK050236 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Jul 86 p 10

[Text] The left-leaning Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (Bayan) said yesterday U.S. intervention in the drafting of the new constitution will revolve on key issues such as national economic policies, American bases and counterinsurgency.

In a statement condemning Philippine-American "special relations," commemorated today (Philippine-American Friendship Day), Bayan said the U.S. will go against proposals in the new charter which will oppose their continued "plunder" of the country's human and natural resources.

"...The U.S. shall not lie content with (President Aquino's) promise to fully pay Marcos's debts, especially in the face of a militant people anxious to end an economic crisis caused by an IMF-WB (International Monetary Fund-World Bank) plan prioritizing debt service through oppressive measures..., " the statement said.

On the issue of the military bases, Bayan claims the U.S. has "used its local agents" to argue that these installations enhance national security and will fight for a foreign policy favoring the indefinite retention of its major arsenals.

Bayan also foresees that the U.S. government will invoke "special relations" to justify its direct hand in the counterinsurgency campaign. It may also employ coercive tactics to wrangle constitutional provisions" [no opening quotes as published] ensuring the beefing up of the counterinsurgency program.

Bayan has earlier proposed provisions to the Constitutional Commission advocating:

-- A self-reliant national economy founded on national industrialization, agriculture.

-- A non-aligned foreign policy which denounces wars of aggression.

To observe Philippine-American Friendship Day, Bayan will hold a rally at the U.S. Embassy along Roxas Boulevard.

Before that, it will lead in the formation of a human chain around the Executive House where the Constitutional Commission will hold public hearings on the bases issue.

Bayan will also present resolutions for a nuclear bases-free Philippines.

CEBU GROUP CRITICIZES U.S. INTERVENTION

HK041051 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] In Cebu city, American Consul (Wayne Porter), in his Filipino-American Friendship Day message, expressed the elation of Americans over the peaceful means with which Filipinos voiced their sentiments and their appreciation of freedom like Americans. He said that relations between the two countries are even stronger today.

Meanwhile, anti-imperialist groups called the Filipino-American Friendship Day a myth and said that the United States continues to interfere in the politics, economy and education of the Philippines.

The Visayas Ecumenical [words indistinct] said the United States continues to belittle Philippines sovereignty by maintaining military bases here and by intervening into Philippine politics through U.S. dominated financial institutions such as the IMF and the World Bank.

LEE KUAN YEW CONDUCTS 4-DAY OFFICIAL VISIT

Comments on Economy, Security

HK050340 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 4 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew yesterday said Filipino workers in Singapore are in no danger of being laid-off because of his country's new labor policies.

In a press briefing before his departure at the end of a four-day official visit, Lee said the new policies do not apply to domestic helpers and construction workers. In the case of workers, he said, the scheduled phase out is not due until 1992, and if by that time workers are still needed, they will be accommodated.

Lee said: "There has been misunderstanding or misrepresentation of the workers' problem."

As for Singapore buying Philippine products even if the same products are cheaper elsewhere, Lee said: "We cannot buy from the Philippines just because we want to help. People don't do that. We don't have that consideration and President Aquino expressed understanding of our government's position."

Lee said he favored the retention of U.S. military bases in the Philippines since their presence adds to regional security. "As long as the Soviets continue to build up in the region, the U.S. is the only power that can keep the balance."

On trade protectionism, Lee said it should be up to each country to assess the effects this policy may have and to act accordingly. "It should not be one-sided," he said. This was taken to mean that a country should not restrict imports and at the same time ask for liberal export privileges.

Offers Aid Package

BK020449 Manila PNA in English 0338 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 2 (PNA) -- Visiting Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew said his country has offered an aid package worth five million dollars spread over three years to the Philippines.

In a closed-door meeting with President Corazon Aquino, Lee told her that the assistance is for the payment of services in areas where Singaporean technical expertise is needed. [Hong Kong AFP in English at 1025 GMT on 1 July reports on this meeting and adds that Lee "said he was embarrassed to offer so little, a Philippine official said."]

Responding to his apology the president said, however, that it is the gesture that is appreciated.

The former Philippine Government had asked Singapore for a consultant to conduct a feasibility study on air navigation facility and maintenance system. This is the kind of project that is envisioned under the Singaporean assistance, Information Minister Teodoro Locsin Jr. explained, adding that harbor planning and port development may also be of interest.

According to the information minister, Prime Minister Lee said that the chief asset of government is its credibility, which turns on its reputation for honesty. If nothing else, government must be that.

He told the president that her example must reach down to the bottom of her bureaucracy and spread out to the community as well.

During the formal meeting with their respective panels, President Aquino expressed her appreciation for the moral support extended by Singapore to her new government and for its refusal to grant asylum to Marcos.

I am greatly honored to be received by you. I find this a very unusual and moving occasion. I had been here on previous occasions, but I never envisaged the events that transpired. But that is history, Lee responded.

He also said the future is what you will make of it. More so than any ASEAN leader, you will make history. You proceeded from a greater mandate than any of us enjoy and you face greater problems.

He added: I hesitated to come because there is little more to be said and yet so much more to be done, much that is daunting even for me to share in conversation.

Mr. Lee continued that we have watched the Philippines climb precipitously with mounting anxiety. Protocol requires us to maintain an air of normalcy, that all would be well, when each of us knew that all would not be well.

He said he had come here to be able to know the new president and the men and women who serve in her government. He added that he might be able to interpret events here if he knew the personalities involved.

Discusses ASEAN Role

BK030435 Manila PNA in English 0328 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 3 (PNA) -- Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew has expressed hope that the Aquino administration will once again be more active in the affairs of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

At a luncheon given by President Corazon C. Aquino in his honor at Malacanang, Mr Lee said he felt certain that the Philippines would be able to recover its health and again play her role in strengthening ASEAN's stability and development.

On the next ASEAN summit meeting to be held in Manila next year the prime minister told Mrs Aquino that he is looking forward to cooperating with you and your administration in working towards a successful and substantive summit. Together, we can open up fresh avenues for renewed ASEAN economic cooperation, he pointed out.

According to Mr Lee, one threat to regional stability is the Vietnamese invasion and occupation of Cambodia, now in its 7th year. The Philippines, with the other ASEAN members, has been resolute in denying the legitimacy of the Vietnamese occupation and in supporting the nationalist resistance under the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea, he explained. And we shall continue to work for the withdrawal of all foreign forces and the exercise of self-determination through free elections as provided for in the U.N. resolution on Cambodia, Prime Minister Lee pointed out.

In her response, President Aquino praised the prime minister who, she said, destroyed the myth that Asians are irrevocably condemned to backwardness and corruption. His remarkable achievement in state craft of course, benefitted his people, but it has also been a source of pride for all of us the president said.

Says Aquino To Visit

HK030936 Hong Kong AFP in English 0907 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 3 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino will probably visit Singapore before September, visiting Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew said here Thursday.

The Philippine Foreign Ministry earlier confirmed that Mrs. Aquino had accepted an invitation to visit from Mr. Lee Wednesday but said no exact date had been set for her first foreign trip since she came to power in February.

"Probably before September," Mr Lee said at a pre-departure news conference here when asked about the timing of the Aquino visit, which is expected to be followed by a trip to the United States.

Mrs. Aquino has vowed to visit a member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) before going to another country. She has accepted invitations to visit Japan and several other countries.

PAPER ON PREPARATIONS FOR CEASE-FIRE TALKS

HK010649 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 30 Jun 86 p 20

[By Marites Danguilan-Vitug]

[Text] Davao City -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) has proposed to the Aquino government a formula for peace through a two-phase process for dialog and ceasefire and ultimately a negotiated political settlement. It also offered to cooperate with the new government in a "transitional democratic coalition government."

Such a proposal for a coalition government may doom the outcome of official truce talks, which have yet to begin. It also came in the wake of pronouncement of President Corazon C. Aquino that power sharing with communists on the Cabinet level is not possible. And Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile expressed reservations on such negotiations.

Nevertheless, in a 10-page draft document, the CPP said the first phase requires adoption of "political measures to remove immediately forces of armed clashes."

The successful conduct of the first phase should lead to a "standstill wherein both armies will not attack each other's forces unless provoked," the CPP said.

They -- the National Democratic Front [NDF], CPP, and New People's Army -- will take initial steps in the first phase. They will prohibit their own officials and followers from violating people's right and impose strict sanctions against these violations. They will confine their tactical offensive against "unreformed AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] officers and men, local warlords, Marcos loyalists, unruly police, and Civil Home Defense Forces [CHDF] units."

We have also decided to confine the NPA regular and guerilla forces in barrios and interior town centers within their areas of control, they said. They also said they will release all their detained captives.

While they have not relied on foreign aid, they said, they will halt entry into the country of military arms and supply from any foreign sources.

From the Aquino government, they seek the following demands:

- Trial and punishment of government officials who committed such political crimes against the people as murder, assassination, torture, kidnapping and other crimes.
- Guarantees to abolish torture and halt kidnapping and political murders.
- Release of political prisoners remaining in the government custody.
- Repeal or suspension of all decrees, letters of instructions and other laws issued by the previous regime which are repressive of people's right.
- Reduction in AFP hostilities.
- Dismantling of CHDF units and armed groups of local warloads, Marcos loyalists, and other types of paramilitary forces.
- Termination of the AFP jurisdiction over the police forces, placing the latter under the authority of municipal governments and confining them to peacekeeping functions.
- Withdrawal of detachments and checkpoints from barrios and interior town centers with the AFP advanced command staging post within or near the areas of control of the NPA.
- Halt creation by AFP of free fire zone.

-- Suspension of further military assistance from U.S. or other foreign countries, participation of foreign military advisers assigned to train AFP command in all types of military exercises and joint maneuvers with U.S. or foreign troops in the country.

This party document discloses demands from the underground left, but Antonio Zumel, reported NDF chairman and member of the executive committee of the central committee, has earlier said that "we are not stating bottom lines or preconditions. What we want is an atmosphere for cordial talks. The substantive issues will have to come later."

Both parties, the CPP said, will open dialog and negotiation and provide for a period of time and "means of control and verification" to implement the negotiation goals.

Both sides should observe the nationally recognized humanitarian principles and laws of war such as respect for the lives of captives, care for the wounded, non-attack of medical and paramedical personnel, and cessation of bombardment against civilian population and property, the CPP added.

The second phase, or the negotiation proper, will work out basic agreement with the framework of a transitional, democratic coalition government.

Its main function will be to guarantee compliance with the negotiated agreement, resolve such problems resulting from war as the disposition of two existing armed forces, and to pave the way for holding an election for a regular government.

Initially, both parties will maintain their respective armed forces. But steps will be taken to reorganize and integrate both armies into a new armed forces, the CPP proposed.

The goals of a negotiated political settlement include:

- Eradication of offensive structure carried over from the previous regime.
- Reorientation and reorganization of the AFP.
- Provision of guarantees to prevent recurrence of fascists rule.
- Rehabilitation and indemnification of all victims of armed conflicts.
- Resettlement of displaced people and repatriation of those who sought political refuge abroad.
- Legislation and thorough implementation of land reform program to eradicate monopoly of land ownership by a few and redistributed land to peasants.

- Placing all strategic and key industries and businesses under Filipino ownership.
- Repudiation of illegally contracted foreign loans as well as unequal economic treaties with foreign governments.
- Expansion of economic relations with other countries.
- Abrogation of all military treaties with the U.S. and any other foreign country.

The CPP proposed that constitutional reform or admendment needed to embody the basic elements of the negotiated political settlement be submitted to a national referendum.

Both parties will then completely terminate hostilities and establish a democratic coalition government in which both sides shall apportion and share power.

President Corazon C. Aquino has said she will not appoint any communist in her Cabinet.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has expressed reservations about the ceasefire talks and earlier said he is against negotiating on a government to government level, meaning treating the NDF-CPP-NPA as an equal body.

A ranking defense ministry official is pessimistic about the talks because of the CPP demands which, he says, mean the surrender of the AFP. "They are not serious about negotiating. If this fails the AFP will go all out and launch campaign against the rebels," he added.

CPP sources told BUSINESS DAY there need not be an immediate implementation of the agreement, say on the removal of U.S. bases.

"A written policy statement is enough," the CPP sources said.

Talks are slated to start immediatley. Jose W. Diokno and Ramon Mitra will negotiate on behalf of the government; Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel, for the NDF-CPP-NPA side.

SISON SUGGESTS ELECTION TO 'TEST' CPP ROLE

HK011559 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 1 Jul 86 p 21

[Text] The acceptability of the communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) as a political force can be tested in an election, and if the people accept the CPP, then a coalition government may be possible.

Speaking at the weekly Kapihan sa Maynila [Manila Coffeeshop] forum at the Manila Hotel yesterday, former political detainee (and "former founder" of the CPP, according to the forum's organizers) Jose Ma. Sison said the CPP will play a significant role in bringing about political peace in the nation.

"(President) Aquino recognized this. The CPP can play a very positive role," Sison added.

Sison said a coalition government is possible. If the Aquino government becomes desperate in its efforts to bring about peace in the country side, it will begin to recognize the government can work with the revolutionary forces in a coalition government, he added.

Former member of parliament Arturo Barbero of Abra said a coalition government is possible only "if the left proves its acceptability" and this can be done if it submits itself to an election.

"The CPP should expose itself to a political battle," he said, "it should be above ground."

However, Felipe Miranda, political science professor at the state university and vice president of the Social Weather Station [SWS], a group monitoring political developments in the country, said a survey conducted by SWS last May revealed that 53 percent of the respondents do not like the CPP to be legalized.

Sison, on the other hand, said the legalization of the CPP "is no big deal." He said it would be "courting disaster if it comes out in the open without any guarantees" of its existence.

He said the "ruling classes" might "create incidents and provocations which would allow the Armed Forces to wipe out" the party, willing to join elections "only with guarantees that it is not vulnerable to being crushed."

Legislative and local government polls are expected in early 1987 after voters ratify a new constitution late this year.

Sison, freed by President Corazon C. Aquino along with 500 other political prisoners after February's centrist revolt, stressed that he was speaking for himself, but is believed to maintain links with rebel leaders.

President Aquino has repeatedly ruled out a coalition with the communists. She has named two top aides as negotiators in ceasefire talks aimed at a political solution of the insurgency, vowing to unleash the military if the rebels reject her peace efforts.

The CPP's estimated 16,000-strong New People's Army (NPA) is at the forefront of a 17-year-old insurgency that grew rapidly during the last years of rule by strongman Ferdinand Marcos, who fled to Hawaii after the revolt.

Sison, a former English professor, said he was not planning to run for office and would go back to teaching despite his key role in the current formation of an open leftist political party called Party of the People.

He expressed confidence in the future of the CPP-NPA, which has admitted it blundered when it boycotted February's presidential election. Pol frauds sparked the revolt that swept opposition bet Mrs. Aquino to the presidency.

He said the CPP-NPA was "laying the groundwork for the forthcoming revolutionary government that will eventually have its seat in Manila."

Sison said Mrs Aquino will be "desperate" and bring the left into her government, which has "substantially restored civil liberties," but has not "been able to even only lay the ground for the solution of basic problems."

COMMUNISTS INVITE AQUINO TO VISIT NORTH

OWO40608 Tokyo KYODO in English 0533 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 4 KYODO -- Communist-led insurgents are inviting President Corazon Aquino to visit the northern Philippine home province of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile to see if a cease-fire in the area is possible, the PHILIPPINE TRIBUNE newspaper said Friday.

"If President Aquino has the time, we would like to invite her for a visit to find out for herself just what is happening here," the newspaper quoted a Philippine Communist Party spokesman as saying. The Communist spokesman for Cagayan province, identified as Ka (Comrade) Julio, said Enrile and Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel Ramos, "are trying to fool Mrs Aquino (about) the real situation in Cagayan."

Representatives of the underground leftwing coalition, the National Democratic Front (NDF), and official government negotiators have been holding preliminary discussions on talks on a possible cease-fire to end the 17-year rebellion. The NDF groups the Communist party and its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA), with other outlawed workers', peasants', youth and religious groups.

"We want the cease-fire to have meaning, but if their counterinsurgency activities continue, if the violence on the people continues, then cease-fire might not be possible even for just a short period," Ka Julio said. He also rejected a proposal for a regional cease-fire. "It might be used as an excuse by the military to reinforce its units in areas where no cease-fire has been declared," he said.

Fighting has remained intense in Cagayan province since Aquino took power in a civilian-backed military revolt, led by Enrile and Ramos, which ended Ferdinand Marcos' 20-year rule last February. The insurgents are accusing the military of strafing, bombing, summary executions and imposing food blockades in several towns in the province.

"These measures are being implemented to deprive us of a mass base and mass support," the TRIBUNE quoted Cagayan NDF spokesman Ka Mario as saying.

"It would be fortunate if Mrs Aquino or even the Human Rights Commission would come here and find out just what the Cagayan masses think of the record of Enrile and the military here," Ka Julio said. "The masses themselves will show them the real character of Enrile and his men." Enrile has expressed skepticism on the projected cease-fire talks and said he did not think the NPA would lay down their arms even if a cease-fire was called by both sides.

7 SOLDIERS KILLED IN NPA AMBUSH IN AURORA

HK040554 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] A constabulary major and six of his companions were killed in an ambush staged by 50 NPA guerrillas between Barangays Alcala and Dimatunto in Aurora yesterday afternoon. Colonel Constancio Lazapin, Aurora provincial commander, reported to Camp Olivas this morning and said that the victims were aboard a Philippine Constabulary [PC] Toyota jeep when they were fired upon from both sides by guerrillas.

The slain major was identified as Jose Valdonado, commander of the 187th PC Company based in Maria Aurora. The driver, Constable Leandro Gonzalang, was able to escape from the attack and return wounded to his unit.

Ramos on Attacks

HK042338 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Communist rebels struck again Thursday, killing a PC [Philippine Constabulary] major and six constables in another ambush in Marie Aurora town in Aurora Province. The ambush brought to 31 the number of military personnel killed in ambushes in the past 4 days. The fatalities include four officers.

Regional Unified Command III Commander Brigadier General Romeo David said the unit came from a newly established detachment in barangay (Nacdon) in (Dicapulao) and were on the way back to their station when ambushed. The leader of the NPA ambushers was identified as Commander Kojack.

The ambushes took place at a time when the government and the Communist Party of the Philippines are holding informal dialogue to forge a ceasefire agreement.

Reacting to the NPA attacks, Armed Forces Chief General Fidel Ramos yesterday [4 July] accused the communists of trying to project a position of strength before entering into ceasefire negotiations with the government. He made the observation in an address before the Hunters ROTC celebration at the (Oberdin) Court in Quezon City. Ramos said this is a sign that the subversive terrorists are desperately moving themselves into a position of strength before entering into ceasefire negotiations with the government.

The military chief was referring to current talks between the government and the rebel emissaries on the possibility of concluding a ceasefire to end the 17-year communist insurgency problem in the country.

New Communist Party Chairman Identified

BK051602 Hong Kong AFP in English 1538 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 5 (AFP) -- The military Saturday disclosed that a relative unknown has emerged as the new chairman of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP). A high-ranking military officer identified the new CPP chairman as Benito Tiamzon, a former regional party officer on whom the Armed Forces intelligence services have scant information.

The official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) said the change at the head of the CPP was apparently sparked by a major blunder of the past leadership. The report could not be immediately verified, although there have been persistent reports of a shakeup in the hierarchy of the party, which was founded along Maoist lines in 1968.

The CPP as a firm policy has never disclosed or confirmed the identities of its leaders. The party's military arm, the 16,000-strong New People's Army (NPA), leads the insurgency which the new government of President Corazon Aquino is seeking to end through peace talks.

Former party chairman Rodolfo Salas was ousted along with Secretary-General Rafael Baylosis, whose probable successor was not pinpointed, due to their role in a party directive to boycott the presidential election in February which resulted in the popular revolt against former President Ferdinand Marcos. The CPP organ THE NATION last month admitted that the boycott was a major political blunder that isolated the left during the revolt that proclaimed opposition candidate Corazon Aquino as the rightful winner of a rigged poll. It blamed the Executive Committee of the party Central Committee for the error.

PNA said that military intelligence does not even know when Mr Tiamzon was born, estimating him to be in his late 30's or early 40's, as well as other personal information about him. But military intelligence have monitored his underground activities in the central island of Samar where the CPP is firmly entrenched, the news agency added.

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